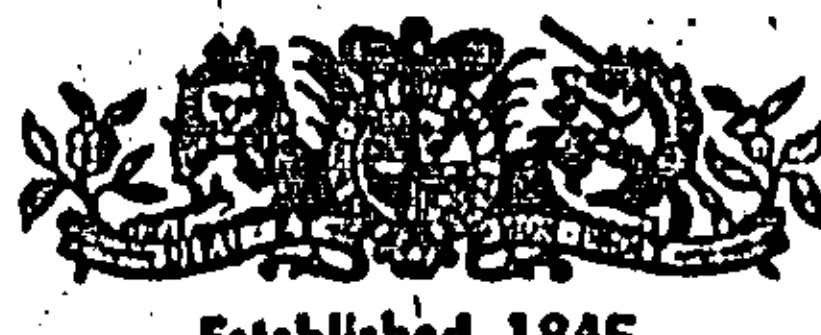


CORRECT on all occasions.

VULCAIN

SWISS MADE



COMMENT OF THE DAY

Opportunity For Action

TWO particularly striking portions of the Governor's "review of Hongkong" made before Legislative Council on Wednesday referred to the squatters' problem and housing, and he clarified considerably Government's attitude to these questions. There is room for little, if any, dispute to be made concerning the wisdom of Government's overall policy regarding the squatter problem. His Excellency succinctly summed it up by observing that it remains as before—"to clear the squatters with as much expedition as possible and to re-settle them, if possible with fire-proof buildings, but at least under proper control." This desiderata is wholly acceptable. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that progress in the practical implementation of this policy has been short of expectations. That this, in part, has been due to a division of authority in the matter of clearing illegal squatter areas is understandable; by the same token revision of an impracticable system has become overdue. Thus it is of no small importance that Sir Alexander disclosed Government's decision to centralise authority for squatter area clearance. This serves two purposes: it will enable clearance work to be speeded up, and it removes any lingering doubts as to the functions and responsibilities of the Urban Council relating to the squatter problem.

DELEGATION of powers to clear squatter areas is suitably made to the Director of Public Works, although he, in turn, must obtain the approval of the Colonial Secretary for his clearance proposals. This is a sensible arrangement, and one which should materially do away with the indecision created by divided authority which has obviously hampered the task of clearing dangerous and unsuitable squatter villages. This streamlining of authority also emphasises another point. The general public are as alarmed as Government by the frequent outbreaks of disastrous fires in the illegal squatter areas; they are also equally interested in the progress being made in dealing with the twin problems of clearance and resettlement. It thus now becomes a responsible duty of the Unofficial members of Legislative Council to keep the public enlightened as to progress in the squatter clearance programme by obtaining, through questions in Council, information from the Colonial Secretary, or his associate, the Director of Public Works. And as the question of squatter resettlement now becomes the clearly defined responsibility of the Urban Council it is also to be assumed that its Unofficial members, through the official spokesman, will keep the public informed as to how this part of the squatter problem is being tackled and whether it is making the progress commensurate with Government's procedural reform. The proposal that the Social Welfare Officer should become a member of the Urban Council is timely and wise. The services of his department have become integral with the resettlement scheme and his counsel and advice are bound to be helpful. Under the new system the public are entitled to expect a substantial speeding up of squatter clearance and resettlement. It is a problem which must be tackled energetically.

DEATH OF STALIN



THE LATE MARSHAL STALIN

Radio Moscow Makes Official Announcement

MOSCOW, MAR. 6.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THIS MORNING THAT JOSEF V. STALIN IS DEAD.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY TASS, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, IN BROADCASTS TO THE PROVINCES AND WAS SIGNED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

The 73-year-old Premier died at 9.50 p.m. Thursday, Moscow time, (2.50 a.m. today H.K. time) according to the broadcast.

The USSR Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet were also signatories to the announcement.

The announcement said textually:

"From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Council, to all members of the Party, to all workers of the Soviet Union. Dear Comrades and friends—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announce with profound sorrow to the party and all workers of the Soviet Union that on the fifth of March at 21.50 hours after grave illness, the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Josef Vissarionovich Stalin, died.

Nine physicians were in attendance throughout. The last medical bulletin, which was issued at 8 a.m. Thursday (1 p.m. Thursday, Hongkong time) reported his condition as "extremely grave."

A heart attack Thursday complicated his chance for survival.

From London, United Press reported that the news of Stalin's death was apparently withheld from the outside world for approximately six hours.

It was first received in a provincial broadcast of Tass News Agency. It gave no hint as to his possible successor. It has been indicated that Vyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's long-time collaborator, is now sitting at the head of the Council of Ministers as senior Vice-Premier. There has been speculation that Georgi Malenkov, also a Vice-Premier and head of the Communist Party, is Stalin's heir apparent.

VYSHINSKY RETURNING

United Nations, Mar. 6. Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, will return home to Moscow from the United Nations General Assembly here today (Friday) because of Mr. Stalin's grave condition.

As the Political Committee meeting broke up, Mr. Georgi Zorin, the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, told Reuters: "Mr. Vyshinsky will go back to Moscow to report to the Soviet Government and will come back soon."

"I don't know whether he will travel by ship or by plane," Mr. Vyshinsky generally travels by ship and is reported to dislike flying.

The announcement followed a flurry of Russian activity here about the same time as Moscow's latest bulletin was received in New York that Mr. Stalin was sinking.

First, Mr. Valerian Zorin, the permanent Russian delegate, was called away from the United Nations Committee room by an urgent telephone call during the Korean debate. "He came back, spoke earnestly to Mr. Zorin, who is also a member of the delegation, and then Mr. Zorin walked quickly from the Committee room."

A source close to the Soviet delegation said later that Mr. Vyshinsky might go home by ship and that efforts were being made to make a reservation for him. The British liner Queen Elizabeth sails today.—Reuters.

MOSCOW AWAITS NEWS

Moscow, Mar. 6. Moscow was a silent and anxious city early today, with the thoughts of its 5,000,000 citizens centred on the health of Marshal Stalin lying gravely ill in the Kremlin.

Moscow Radio had given no news of the Soviet leader's condition since the 4 p.m. medical bulletin yesterday announcing his condition was "grave."

Lights were shining from the Kremlin windows, and a spotlight shined out the flag over the ancient fortress.—Reuters.

BRITISH DEFENCE BUDGET APPROVED

London, Mar. 5.

The House of Commons tonight approved the British government's £1,636,760,000 defence plans for the coming year, after defeating a Labour Opposition motion seeking an annual review of the period of conscription.

The government put forward a motion asking for approval of its programme. This was agreed to without a vote.

The Opposition proposed an amendment asking the House merely to take note of the programme and urging that the period of conscription—now two years—be reviewed every year. Any change in Britain's commitments, her Allies' contributions and any new developments could be taken into account, the amendment said. But this was defeated by 295 votes to 234—a government majority of 41.

The government is extending for another five years an act, due to expire this year, which authorises conscription. Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, predicted disaster of the first order if Britain cut her two-year term of conscription "at this critical, but formative, grave, but not unhelpful moment."

This was a testing time for the free world. Any sign of weakening would undermine what good had already been done.

Mr. Churchill said Britain's defence effort was the "absolute maximum of which she is capable."

Her economic foundation and, therefore, her ability to continue her arms drive would be imperilled if there was any further substantial diversion of her resources from civil to military production.

DISPROPORTIONATE Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the Opposition, said Britain was bearing a disproportionate burden for keeping world peace. Her overseas commitments were too heavy.

Stressing the dangers of reducing the conscription period by six months, as suggested by some Labour members, Mr. Churchill said this would strike from the army over 10,000 Corporals and about 1,800 officers who had come from the ranks.

He had taken steps to make fighting men out of 250,000 soldiers who had then been engaged entirely in training and administrative duties. Development of the Home Guard (spare time defence army) was vital to national survival, but its growth had not been adequate to the needs and dangers of Britain.

Mr. Churchill said his government had agreed not to stop supplying jet aircraft to Egypt, while the present negotiations on the future defence of the Suez Canal zone were going on. Forty-three jet aircraft were sent to the Egyptians under the Labour government. Four more had gone since.

"These additions to the Egyptian air force make no difference to our overwhelming air superiority in those regions," he said.

GOOD PROGRESS

Mr. Churchill assured the House that within the limits of Britain's economic and technical resources, her material rearmament was making good progress.

Mr. Churchill defended the government's policy of selling arms to other friendly countries, saying it did not mean modern weapons were being withheld from Britain's own troops.

He said over most of the field of research and development, work was proceeding well and results were extremely encouraging.

"We are very much aware of the importance both of designing new weapons and of getting them as rapidly as possible into the hands of the troops," Mr. Churchill said.—Reuters.

Still Studying Oil Proposals

Teheran, Mar. 5. Foreign Minister Hossein Fatemi told newsmen on Thursday that Iran will study Britain's latest oil proposals several more days and no official reply can be expected before the end of next week.

Two newspapers suspended by the government in the wake of recent rioting appeared today. The Tudeh (Communist) Party organ Basijye Amdahd was published under the name Bang Martom. The newspaper Sigat Ma was published without a masthead but carried at the bottom of the page the word "Sigat Ma—suspended"—Associated Press.

UN To Send Condolences

United Nations, Mar. 6. An official informed of the death of Generalissimo Stalin said that condolences on behalf of the United Nations would be sent to Moscow later—probably this morning—by Mr. Lester Pearson, of Canada, the President of the General Assembly. It was stated that it was not known whether Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, would also send condolences. Mr. Lie has not been recognised by the Soviet Union for the past few years. All the Soviet Union's correspondence with United Nations has been addressed to "the Secretariat."—Reuters.

Senate Bill On HK Orphan

Washington, Mar. 5. Rep. Henry Taile (Republican, Iowa) said today he hopes for early Senate adoption of a House-approved bill to allow an Army colonel and his wife to bring a 17-year-old Hongkong-born orphan girl to the United States.

The girl, Rose Martin, has been adopted by Col. and Mrs. L. Budbank of Decorah, Iowa.

Daughter of a British sailor, Rose was born in Hongkong and reared as a Chinese after her mother—also believed to be British—died and her father was lost at sea aboard a HMS ship in 1939. No relatives could be found in England. She is now living in Heidelberg, Germany, with the Burbanks. Col. Budbank is due to return home on rotation in April.

The colonel found the girl in Kunming, China, in 1948 when a Chinese laundress returned his shirt "starched and ironed for the first time in many months." He said he inquired about the laundress and found the girl living with the Chinese laundress.

The House passed Rep. Taile's bill on Tuesday. Rep. Taile said he has the promise of quick action by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration which now must act on it.—United Press.

Lucky Escape

Baghdad, Mar. 6. Eleven Egyptian airmen escaped unhurt today when their Lancaster plane, which was taking off on a training mission to India, lost its undercarriage and crashed on its belly.

The pilot, Sadiq Jawahiri, was unable to control the plane, which was enroute with two others from Cairo to Karachi and New Delhi and back. The other two planes later took off with the survivors.—Associated Press.

Polish Pilot Seeks Asylum In Denmark

Copenhagen, Mar. 5.

A young Polish air force pilot landed a latest type Russian-built Mig-15 jet fighter on Danish soil today and asked for asylum. The jet whistled in from the Baltic to land on Bornholm Island, in the straits between Poland and Sweden. The pilot, a 21-year-old Polish air Lieutenant, showed great skill in putting his machine down on the 1,300-yard grassy outer field of Rønne airport.

First reports said a silver grey jet "believed to be Russian", circled over the Polish pilot as he landed, but it was later reported that the vapour trail of the Polish plane had been mistaken for a second plane.

The pilot's story was said to be that he was on exercises with other jets, flying at 20,000 feet, when he suddenly jettisoned both reserve petrol tanks to lighten his load and dived at speed near that of sound for Bornholm—only 60 miles from Poland.

Over his radio he heard orders given to others of his flight to follow him and shoot him down, but they pulled out of the dive when Bornholm came in sight.—Reuters.

WAS AIDED IN ESCAPE

Singapore, Mar. 5.

Wong Fook Kwong, who is believed to have been the leader of the Malayan Communist party's "strong arm" squad in Singapore, escaped from Singapore General Hospital's lockup ward last night, the police announced today.

The police said that 27-year-old Wong, whom they described as a desperate man, was helped to escape by someone who saved through and bent back the iron bar covering the ward window. Later police detained Wong's nephew who had visited him some hours before the escape was discovered.

They have offered a reward for his recapture. Wong, who has tuberculosis, was arrested last June.—Reuters.

LAHORE RIOT

Lahore, Mar. 5.

Police opened fire at three places in Lahore today, killing at least six and injuring several others when a riotous mob staged new anti-government and anti-Ahmedya demonstrations.

Three buildings were set on fire by the mob and two buses were burnt.

A 13½ hours curfew beginning at 3.30 p.m. local time was imposed and armed troops with bren gun carriers and armoured cars patrolled the city.—Associated Press.

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BIG DAZZLING SCENES!

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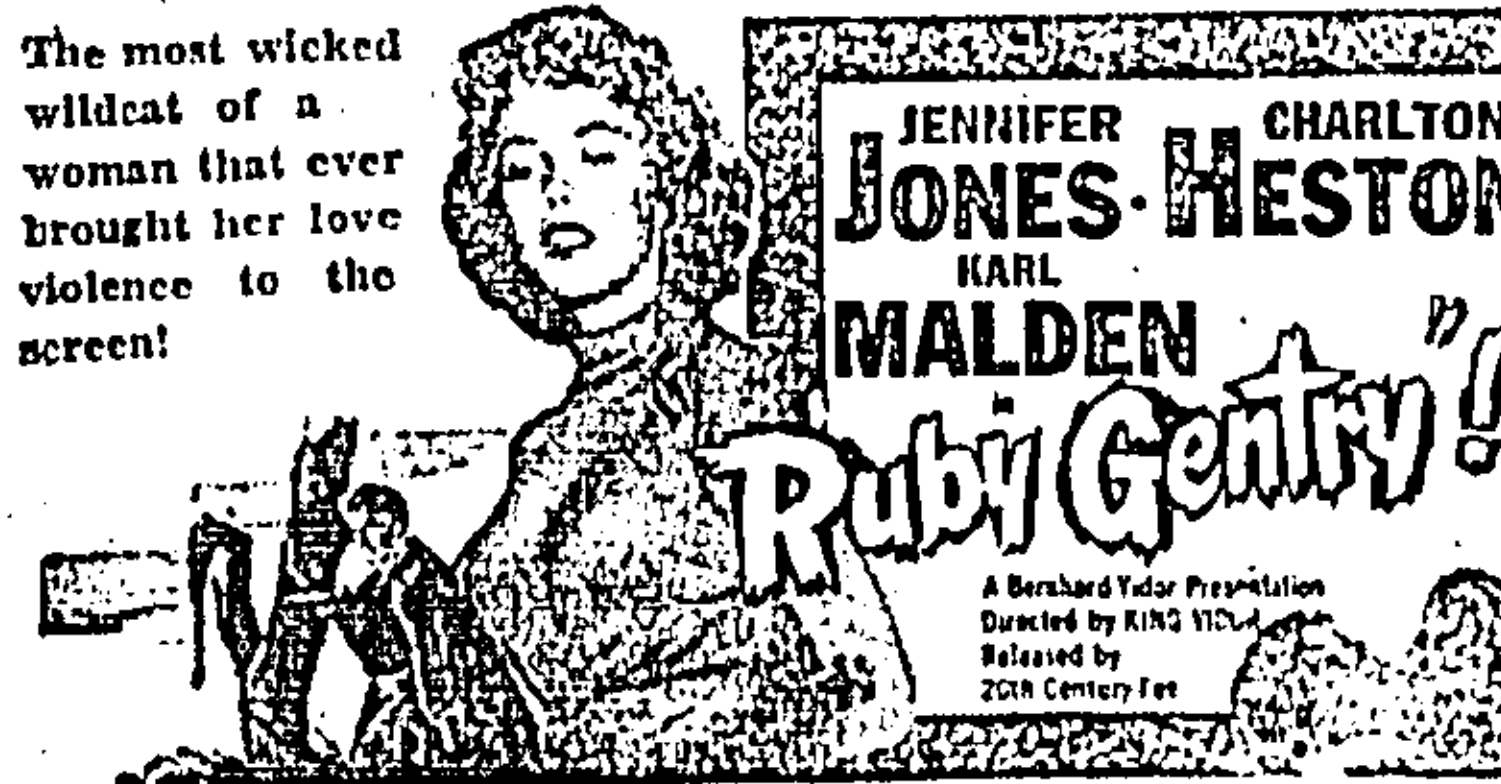
TO-DAY

4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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violence to the
screen!



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Symbolic of the glorious rebirth of art!
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Finding Alternative To Suez Canal Proves Big Problem



Miss Lucy Edwards, of Drouin, Victoria, Australia, Matron of the British Commonwealth Hospital in Korea, leaving Buckingham Palace with her father after receiving the Royal Red Cross from the Queen. — Central Press Photo.

Men Round The Throne Have Important Role

London, Mar. 5.

A small but powerful group of courtiers, almost unknown to the public, is helping Queen Elizabeth to prepare for her Coronation on June 2.

As men round the throne have done throughout British history, they wield great influence. They have the Queen's ear. She is often guided by them.

But unlike their counterparts in the history books, they do not spend their time in Court intrigues, or fearing that a sudden whim of the monarch may drop them from favour. The modern Royal Court is a business-like organisation. Its officials are men who manage to combine a sense of tradition with twentieth-century efficiency. They find nothing incongruous about changing back and forth from stiff knee breeches into bowler hat and striped trousers.

Most important official in the Royal Household is the Queen's private secretary, 65-year-old Sir Alan Lascelles. A tall, discreet man with a certain sense of humour, he is the direct link between the Queen and her Ministers. Known by his friends as "Tommy"—nobody knows why—he has a long record of service. He was private secretary to King George VI for nine years, and for nine years before that he was assistant private secretary to the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales.

Grey-haired and said to suffer from dyspepsia, he is the only person in Buckingham Palace outside the Queen to hold a small, tubular key which can open Cabinet dispatch boxes with their State secrets.

A MODEL

A model of correctness and discretion, he insists that he is in no way the Queen's adviser on political or constitutional affairs. But it is well known that he is always listened to with great respect by both Monarch and Ministers.

Sir Alan, like most of the Royal Household officials whose job is full-time, lives with his wife in a "grace-and-favour" apartment at historic St James's Palace, in the Mall, near Buckingham Palace.

His first duty each morning is to go through the Queen's correspondence, then discuss with her the plans and engagements made for the day.

He also has to keep up to date with current affairs, by telephone and personal contact with Government departments, so that he can tell the Queen of developments at home and overseas.

Sir Alan has been called the "eyes and ears of the Sovereign". As such his job in

Coronation year is doubly important.

The titular head of the Royal Household, the man responsible to the Queen for its management and administration, is the Lord Chamberlain. This post is held by the 56-year-old Earl of Scarborough, the very model of a man who has devoted his life to public service.

QUEER DUTIES

Able to trace his ancestry back to King Ethelred II (888-1016), he is a man of courtly manners, always perfectly groomed. His family motto is: "A sound conscience is a wall of brass".

His post as Lord Chamberlain gives him some queer duties. All plays produced on the British stage must pass his censorship and he has the power to ban them if he thinks them immoral.

In consultation with the Queen, he appoints the other 300 or so officers of the Royal Household. He controls Court ceremonies and dress, presentation of debutantes and invitations to State functions. Even the Royal swans which glide with stately grace up and down the river Thames are his responsibility.

One of the most powerful men near the throne is Sir Piers Legh, 61-year-old Master of the Queen's Household. He has had longer service in the Household than any other top official, and has the reputation of not being afraid to speak his mind to the Sovereign when he thinks duty requires it.

Married to an American, the former Sarah Polk Bradford, daughter of the late Judge Bradford, of Woodstock, Tennessee, Sir Piers was the only member of the Court to accompany King Edward VII into exile after his abdication in 1936.

Nicknamed variously "Babe" and "Joey" by his intimate friends, he is a square-jawed, slightly-built man with a dry sense of humour.

He is tall, thin, and has the sort of immobile, expressionless face that Americans call a "deadpan".

To all these Household officials and many more, lords and ladies in waiting, women of the bedchamber, gentlemen-in-arms and women of the guard, Coronation year is bringing hard work as well as the honour of serving their Queen on an historic and memorable occasion.—Reuter.

London, Mar. 5.
Military experts here, grappling with the problems involved in an evacuation of Britain's large military garrison in Egypt, are more concerned with the future of installations than the redeployment of the 70,000 troops reported now to be stationed there.

The Base installations—ammunition dumps, storage depots, workshops and eight airfields capable of taking heavy bombers—are the core round which Britain's Middle East land and air commands have been developed during, and between, two World Wars.

Military circles here have already accepted as inevitable the ultimate evacuation of the troops and the closing down of the miles of camps which house them along miles of the desert strip parallel with the southern reaches of the Suez Canal.

They are planning their hopes—but not their plans—on Egypt's agreement during the Anglo-Egyptian defence talks to the bases in the country being maintained by local labour under expert supervision ready for any emergency which might arise.

For the British, the Middle East, and probably as high as the Far East, as an area of strategic importance. The United States, until a few years ago distinctly cool towards its significance, has also come to regard it as a key oil and strategic area both in the cold war and for defence in a possible hot, one against the Communist world.

On both sides of the Atlantic, it is seen as a vital communications link between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, between Europe and Asia, and as a first-class centre for land and sea operations.

For this reason, Britain feels unable to leave a military vacuum in the area. The 100-mile long Suez Canal itself, running from Port Said in the North to the port of Suez in the Red Sea, though an immensely important water link between East and West in peace time, is regarded as a secondary consideration for wartime operations.

DANGEROUS WATERS

Not only is the canal extremely vulnerable to long range air attack, but the Mediterranean approaches to it are dangerous waters for shipping exposed to dive-bombers based in Southern Europe. For these reasons it was out of use during much of World War I.

But though the Canal may not rank highly as a communication link, Egypt herself does in the view of military chiefs here. Land routes from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea in Egypt are good.

They also provide excellent lines of communication from the British garrison to all parts radiating North, West or East where land battles might rage. No greater example exists than the way in which the canal base fed the victorious British armies in the Western desert in the 1930-45 war.

The dispersal of British troops from the Suez Canal Garrison is not an insurmountable task. And it has to be dispersed because no other facilities exist, or can be built, to re-house the forces together again.

In the first place, military observers here assume that the need to retain previous military manpower in the Middle East in time of peace will decrease in the event of Egypt and Britain coming to terms over old disputes. This would almost certainly lead to a rebuilding of the Emergency Reserve Force in the United Kingdom which was despatched abroad, much of it to the Middle East in 1950 and 1951.

MAY BE STAGGERED

Those who remain could be spread over other British military centres in the area: in Cyprus, where new camps are being built to receive them; in Libya where British maintains forces under arrangements with the newly-created state of King Idris; and in Jordan, where United Kingdom troops are stationed in accordance with the Anglo-Jordanian treaty of 1943.

Their final redistribution must in any case await the terms of an

Anglo-Egyptian agreement since the evacuation will probably be staggered over a considerable period.

Modern military technique of flying troops to trouble spots makes the personnel aspect of the problem relatively simple, always provided that the implements of war are available to them when they arrive.

It is in this connection that the base installations are so important. Forced to find an alternative site for her Middle East arsenal, Britain would be in a serious predicament.

NOT SUITABLE

Cyprus, though immensely valuable as a garrison and as a site for a Headquarters, is not suitable for storing heavy military equipment or large quantities of smaller supplies.

As an island site its use would entail double shipment of everything, an extremely hazardous operation in war.

In any case Famagusta, the only port, has insufficient draught to accommodate the large vessels which would be required to transport tanks and other heavy equipment.

The "Gaza strip", northernmost territory bordering Israel and Jordan, has frequently been mentioned in speculation about an alternative site to the Suez base. But here again shipping difficulties preclude its use as a storage and maintenance centre. The cost of erecting storage facilities there would also be prohibitive.

UNTHINKABLE

The same applies to Jordan, even assuming that she would be prepared to agree to the siting of the base on her territory.

Libya could be used as an offshoot depot but could not serve as the main base because of its distance from the Eastern Mediterranean Tiberius, for example, is 500 miles from Port Said.

An excellent alternative would be Haifa, Israel's main port, where there are adequate stocks, railway communications and storage facilities, as British forces found in the last war.

But the tense political atmosphere between Israel and her Arab neighbours, still technically at war, makes such a course unthinkable at present.—Reuter.

Scottish Fishermen In Malaya

Kuala Lumpur, Mar. 5.

Four Scottish fishermen, veterans of the British herring fleet, are here teaching Malaya fishermen how to increase their catches and provide cheaper fish for the peasant and labouring classes.

They are carrying out successful experiments with the ring-net on board the trawler, "Trustful IV", skippered by Captain William Lison, of Edinburgh.

Four Malay fishermen are operating with the Scotsmen on the trawler, which was purchased from Scotland by the Fisheries Department last September.

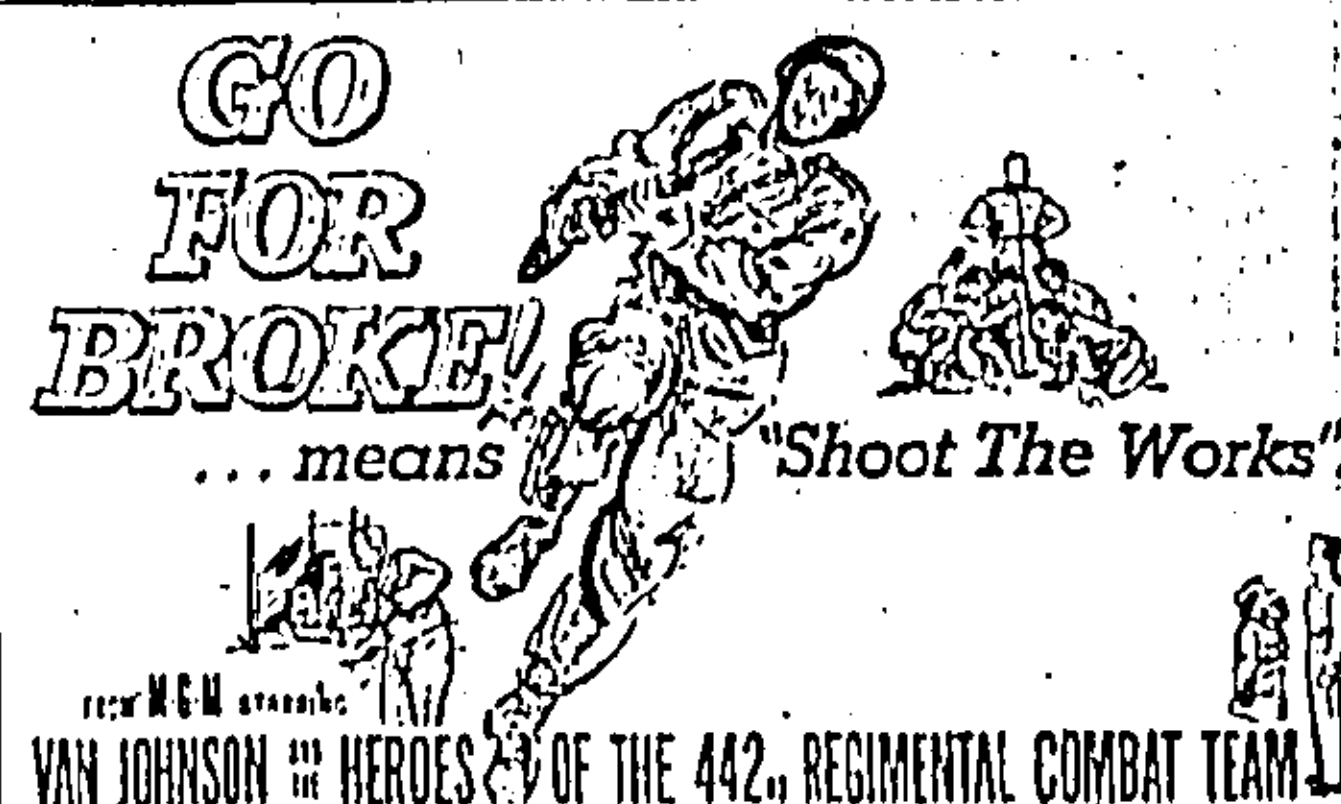
First attempts at catching Malayan fish with the Scottish ring-net proved unsuccessful. The mesh was too large. Substitution of a smaller mesh brought immediate results.

The Malayan version of the ring-net combines features of the nets used in Malayan waters with those of European-type nets.

Operation on board "Trustful IV" is entirely mechanical, the shooting of the net, the hauling of the net, brailing of the fish on board and, finally, the landing of the fish ashore. Using one large boat and one small instead of two large boats as in Europe, the unit has been catching as much fish as the most modern of local craft, with 24 men on board.—Reuter.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. | **QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA** | AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

OPENS TO-DAY



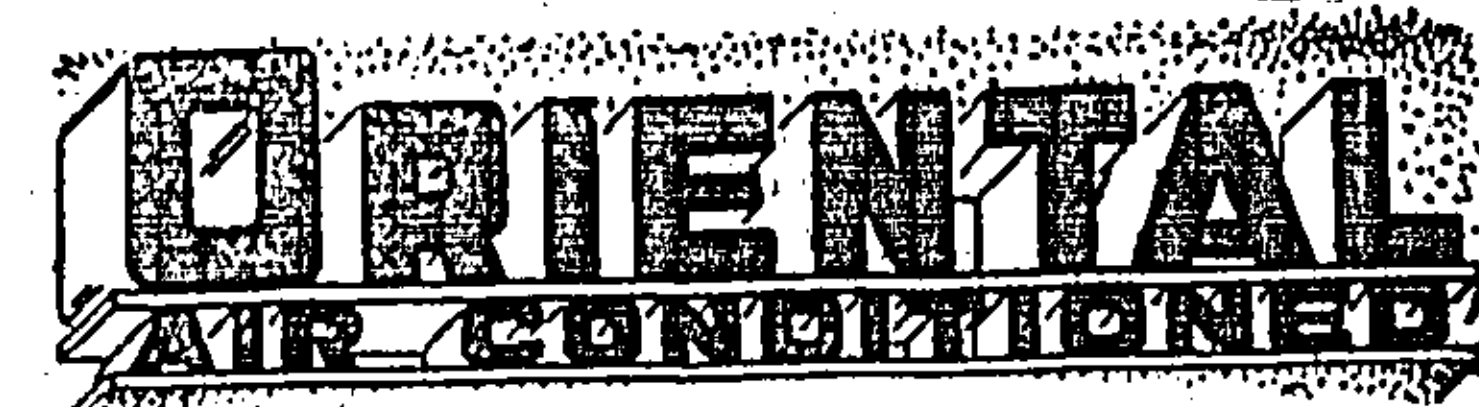
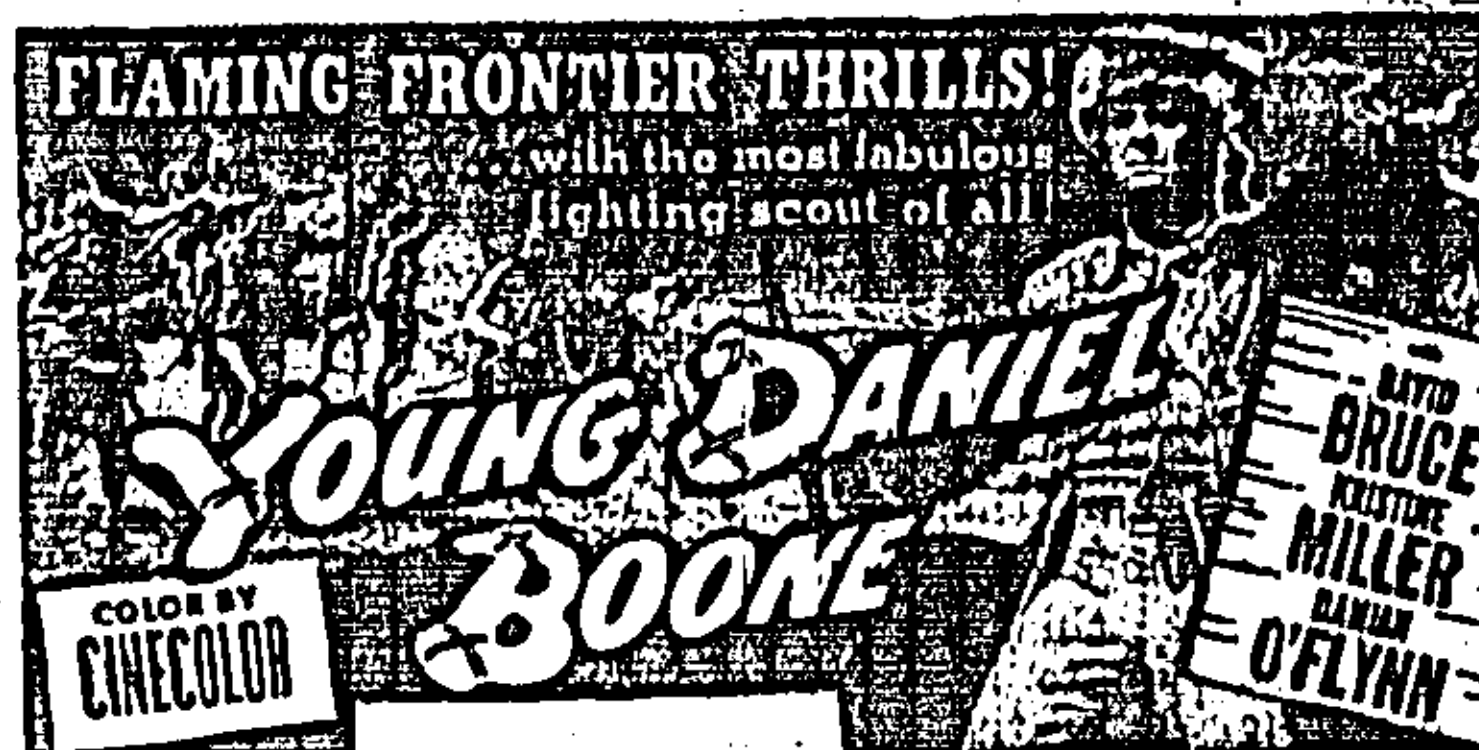
FINAL TO-DAY | **LIBERTY** | AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"HUSBAND'S DIARY"

記日夫丈

A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue

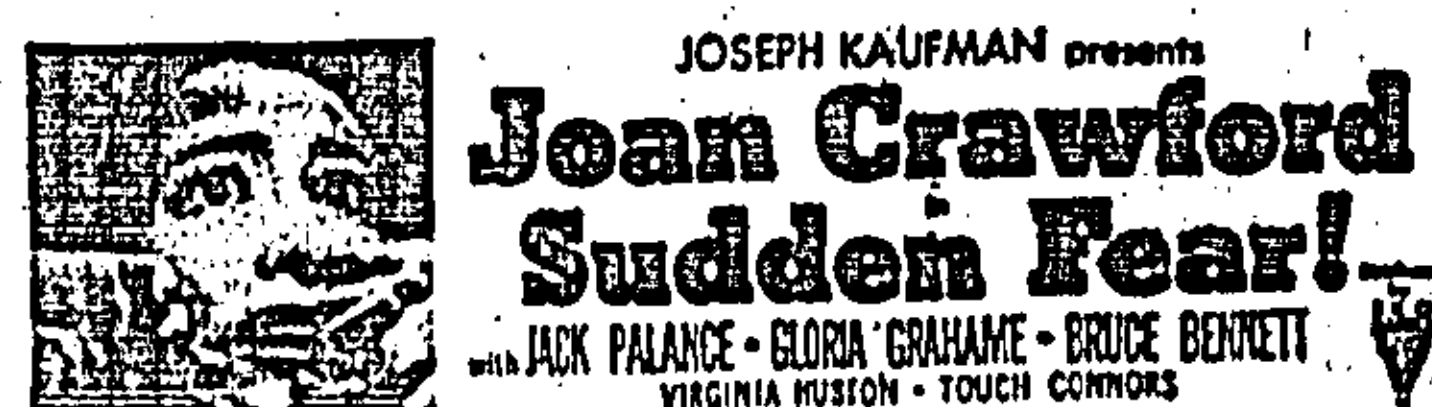
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"A WORLD OF GOLD"

界世金黃

A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue



SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"MEAL-TIME"

CHINESE PICTURE



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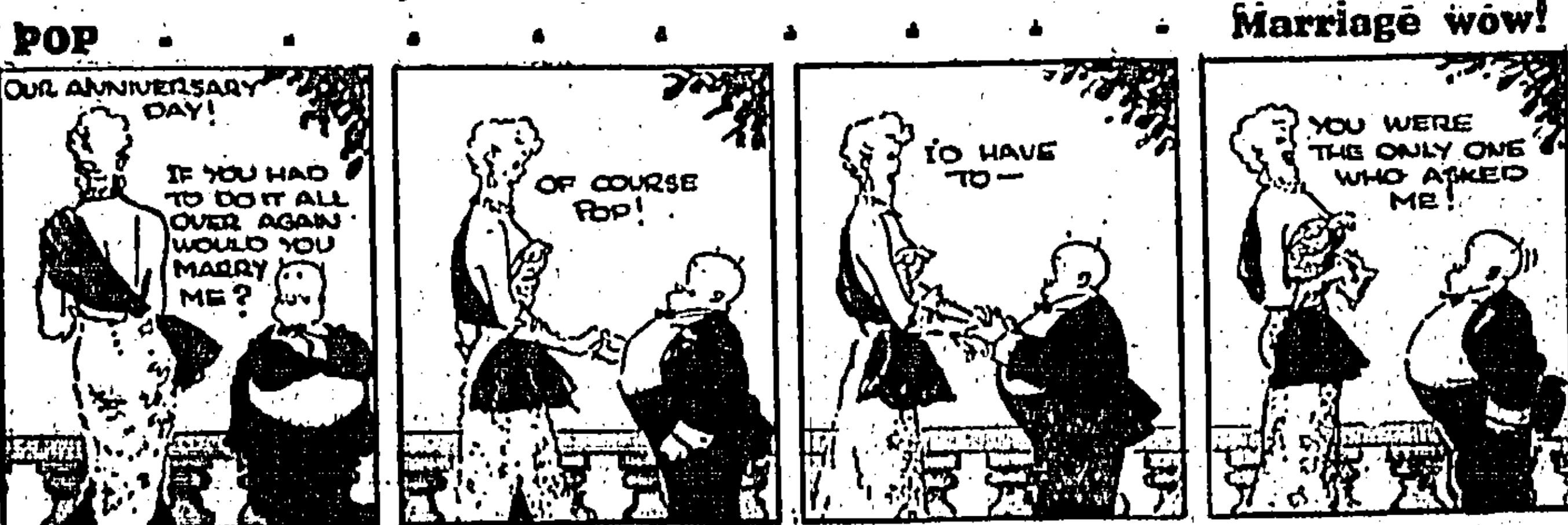
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Plain Speaking By General

Washington, Mar. 5. General James A. Van Fleet, former Eighth Army Commander in Korea, said today there is a serious shortage of men and materials in Korea.

Taking a different line than yesterday, General Van Fleet told the Senate Armed Services Committee: "There has been a serious shortage of ammunition ever since I have been in Korea. There have been critical shortages at times."

He said he was not given either supplies or manpower to carry out his mission in Korea successfully.—Associated Press.

Another Tanker Seized By America

Philadelphia, Mar. 5. The U.S. Government today seized the tanker Merrimac, a Federal complaint, that the vessel, a war surplus ship, was purchased fraudulently by a group of aliens headed by Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipping magnate.

This is the second tanker the Government has seized from the same group, now known as the North American Shipping and Trading Company. Federal agents recently took possession of the tanker Monitor.

The Merrimac and Monitor were among six World War II tankers sold to the North American Shipping and Trading Company by the United States Maritime Commission under the 1940 Ship Sales Act.

This law required that individual buyers be American citizens.

In the case of corporations, the law required that the President and Managing Director be United States citizens and at least 85 per cent of the interests controlled by American citizens.

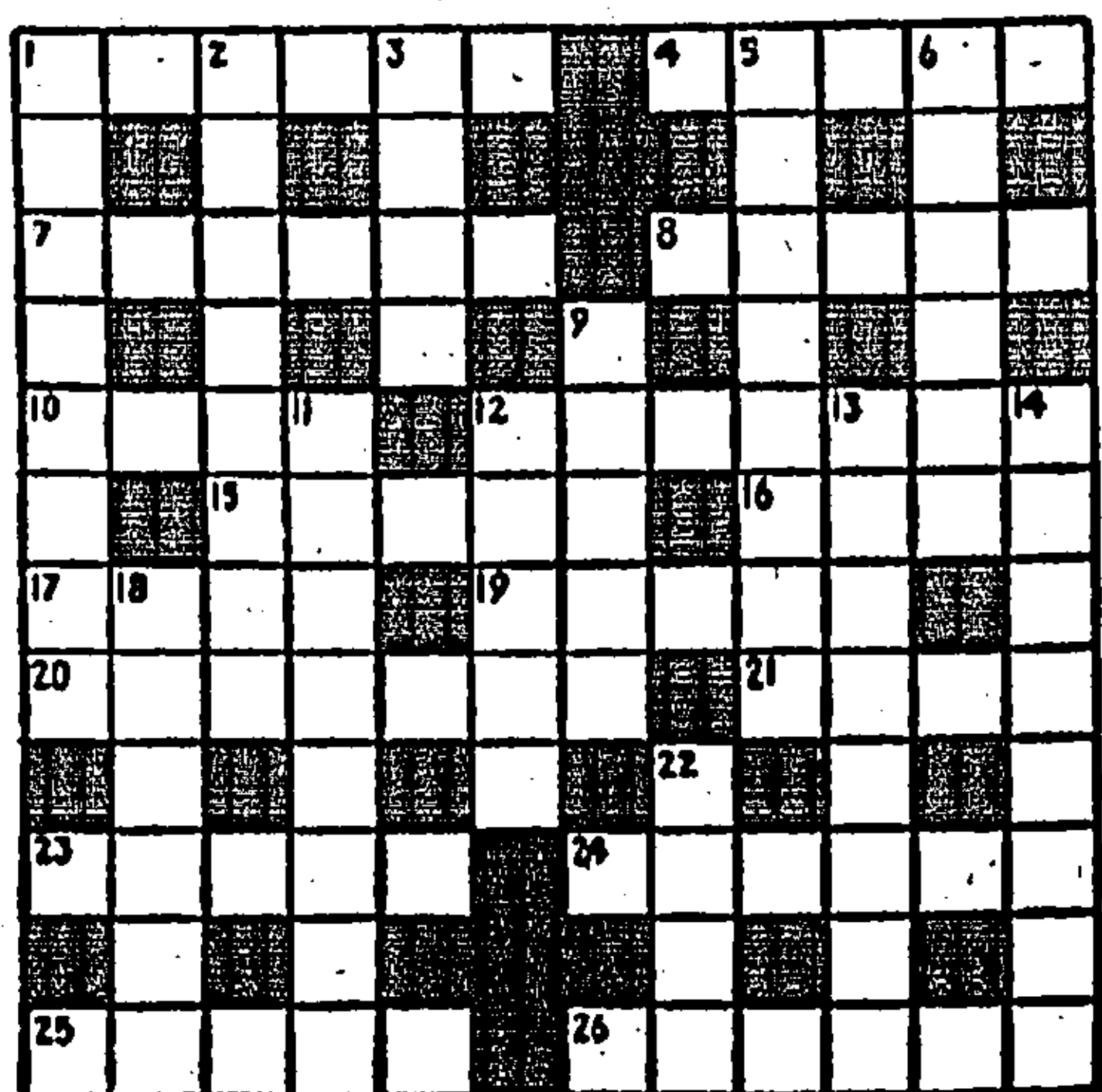
The Government charges that Niarchos' company was a "mere instrumentality of the true owners, who were aliens and who furnished more than 60 per cent of the funds for a down payment on the six ships and for the working capital."

In New York, a North American spokesman said that its four other tankers are now en route to the United States and will also be seized by the Government.

They are the Merrimac and Monitor, coming from Europe, and the Seven Seas and Jeanne, en route from Japan.

A spokesman said the North American contends that the ships were purchased legally and that all the vessels are being surrendered voluntarily so that the courts can make a test of the whole question.—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- Straightforward (8).
- Liberated (5).
- Precious metal (6).
- Mar (6).
- Track circuits (4).
- Makes up one's mind (7).
- Difficult to believe (5).
- Respose (4).
- Bank of seats (4).
- Woody (8).
- Made certain (7).
- Channel (4).
- Scope (6).
- Heart (8).
- Seabird (6).
- Does business (8).

A STERN TASKMASTER

Stalin's Life In Kremlin: Remote And Inaccessible

Moscow, Mar. 5.

Iossif Vissarionovich Djugashvili, who called himself Stalin, was born in Gori, province of Tiflis, Georgia, on December 21, 1879. His father was a village cobbler, his mother the daughter of a serf.

The father, a heavy drinker, died shortly after his son's birth. The mother became a household servant to educate her only child for the priesthood.

Fifty years later, the youth of the Godless State he headed hailed the one-time divinity student as "the sun of the entire earth." He was the almost absolute ruler of more than 800,000,000 of the earth's people.

Winston Churchill bawled his empire at Fulton, Missouri, in 1946:

"From Stalin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient States of Central and Eastern Europe, Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia—all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject in one form or another not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow."

The Communist expansion eastward into China was still to come.

Young Djugashvili entered the Gori Ecclesiastical School at the age of nine. From there he went to an orthodox theological seminary in Tiflis. His inquiring mind led him to Socialist literature. He was expelled from the seminary for revolutionary activities.

WENT UNDERGROUND

For the next 17 years, young Djugashvili lived as an underground Communist—preaching Marxism at clandestine meetings, organizing strikes, writing and publishing underground newspapers, leading and organizing revolutionary bands to "expropriate" bank funds, moving from place to place with false documents and under assumed names.

Stalin was one of the names he used. It means "man of steel" and he kept it.

His years as a subversive Communist were a running battle with Czarist police. Stalin was arrested eight times between 1902 and 1913. Seven times he was sent to Siberia; six times he escaped. In 1913, he was sent to prison in a remote section of Siberia and remained there until other revolutionaries overthrew the Czar in March 1917 and opened the prison doors.

Stalin became a recognized leader in the Communist movement in these pre-revolutionary years. The pattern of his relationships with Nicolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, which shaped his future life and that of his nation, also was begun in the days of Russia's Communist conspiracy.

Stalin first came to Lenin's attention at a party conference at Tammersfors, Finland, in 1905. The long feud with Trotsky was

begin at a London conference in 1907.

Stalin differed violently with Trotsky's desire for conciliation with the Menshevik or evolutionist faction of the party. The two groups split in 1912 and Stalin became an important member of Lenin's Bolshevik faction. In the same year he and Lenin founded Pravda, the newspaper which was Stalin's official voice to the end.

Stalin was married for the first time during his stormy pre-revolutionary activities. His wife, Ekaterina Svanidze, a sister of one of his schoolmates, died in 1905 after bearing him one child, Jakob. The boy was brought up by relatives and apparently never was close to his father. It has been reported that he refused to join the Communist Party.

In the subsequent years his half-brother, Vassili Stalin, rose to what appeared to be the role of a Crown Prince in the Kremlin.

Stalin reached Moscow from his last Siberian imprisonment three months before Lenin returned. He became co-editor of Pravda and played an active part in events leading to the Bolshevik revolution which overthrew the Kerensky government in November 1917.

He became commissar of nationalities in Lenin's government and from that position was largely responsible for winning Russia's diverse nationalities groups into the present Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

MADE SECRETARY

More important in his future career was his appointment to the Politburo (Political Bureau of the Central Committee), formed in 1917 to give "political guidance to the party." In 1922, Stalin was named to the newly-created post of secretary-general of the Politburo's Central Committee.

Stalin drew the rules for that job and they led him to mastery of the entire Soviet Union. He controlled all the USSR from that post for some 15 years before holding his first state office, as Premier, in 1941.

Within a short time after the post was created, Stalin set himself up as a buffer between the Politburo and all practical affairs. He exercised tight control on all party appointments and built around him the men who were to place him in power.

Lenin, in the last years of his life, regretted the huge power he had placed in Stalin's hands. He became critical of what he believed was Stalin's ruthless and crude handling of rebellious Communists.

In the document that later became known as Lenin's political testament, he recommended Stalin's removal from the secretariatship.

"TOO RUDE"

"Stalin is too rude," he wrote. "I propose to find a way to remove Stalin and find another man—more patient, less capricious."

Lenin became too ill to carry out his intention. A year before his death, Stalin, G. G. Zinoviev and L. B. Kamenev were named a reigning triumvirate to take over major decisions.

The three split sharply in 1925 after Lenin's death. Zinoviev and Kamenev joined Trotsky in a left-wing group sponsoring world revolution. The right wing advocated a modified Communist economy and a "truce" with the capitalist West as outlined in Lenin's New Economic Policy of 1921.

Stalin agreed in part with the "rightists" but he kept himself aloof from both groups and concentrated on the increase of his own power through further appointments, obtaining seats in the Politburo for two of his closest collaborators—Vyacheslav Molotov and Klement D. Voroshilov.

In 1927, Stalin declared war on the "subversive" opposition, sending Trotsky into exile and eventual murder in Mexico. In 1929, Stalin began his drastic economic reforms, beginning in the face of the peasants' refusal to deliver grain, with the collectivization of agriculture, a

sudden reversal in his previous agricultural programme.

In that same year, Stalin's 50th birthday brought the first of the public celebrations with which the people of the Soviet were to pay continuing homage to the absolute ruler, whose photograph was perhaps more widely saluted than their flag.

His life conformed to the pattern which he maintained, with only slight variation, until his death. Stalin lived and worked in the medieval fortress of the Kremlin, protected by bodyguards, and appeared rarely at ceremonies and party congresses.

He left his country's borders only twice—and not far behind—for conferences at Tchernan, Iran in 1943 with Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill and at Potsdam, in Russian-occupied Germany, with Churchill and President Truman in 1945.

A short, stocky man with graying hair and a bushy moustache, Stalin was described by intimates as a man of simple tastes, a stern taskmaster and a hard worker who kept late hours. In succeeding years he became increasingly a man remote, inaccessible, surrounded with mystery.

The Soviet economy was in constant upheaval throughout the 1930s.

KULAKS CRUSHED

"We are 50 or 100 years behind the advanced countries," said Stalin in 1931. "We must make good this lag in 10 years. Either we do it or they crush us."

The "kulaks" or rich peasants were dispossessed and driven from the country; several millions died in the 1932-33 famine, engineered by the government to speed collectivization.

As Hitler built Germany for war, new industrial regions sprang up in the Urals, Soviet Central Asia and the Far East; cities grew overnight around newly-built facilities and newly-drilled oil wells. Tens of millions of persons were transplanted to meet the needs of rapidly-expanding industry.

There was rebellion against the iron hand of the "man of steel." Hundreds of thousands of "unreliables" were sent to forced-labour camps where they mined gold, cut timber, built ports and roads. Trotsky, from abroad, fostered opposition as the ruthless operation of two five-year plans disrupted the lives of millions.

PURGE TRIALS

The dissenters were put down in the public purge trials of 1936, 1937 and 1938. Almost 50 dissident army officers and the Party leaders whom Stalin had deposed were put to death. The army was purged. In 1940, Trotsky was slain in Mexico. Stalin's rule was unchallenged.

In May 1941, one month before Hitler turned on Russia, Stalin assumed the duties of Prime Minister, his first official government post. In November, with the Germans in the suburbs of Moscow, he assumed command of the army. In 1943 he became Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Stalin married Nadejda (Nadya) Sengoevna Alliluyeva, daughter of an old friend and an ardent Communist, in 1913. She was said to have tasted all food served to him before he ate it.

Their son, Vassili, was born in 1920. A daughter, Svetlana, was born in 1926. Nadya Stalin died in 1932 of causes variously described as suicide and peritonitis.—United Press.

CHARGES TO BE FILED

Duesseldorf, Mar. 5. State prosecutors in the Ruhr will shortly file charges against 30 suspected members of the Communist ring organizing treasonable activities, a North Rhine-Westphalian Government spokesman said today.

The case of three others, believed to be the ring leaders, would be handled by the Federal Prosecutor at Karlsruhe, he added.

The 30 were arrested during a widespread investigation of members of the banned Communist Youth Movement, begun in mid-January, the spokesman said.—Reuter.

Standing Their Ground

Debate In UN on The Korea War

New York, Mar. 5.

In a debate overshadowed by Stalin's illness, the free and Communist worlds stood their ground at the United Nations today on opposing methods to ending the Korean war.

Canada's Paul Martin told the Political Committee the United Nations must not back down from the Indian resolution, which embodies the free world's refusal to send home Communist prisoners against their will.

"If the Communists cannot accept the resolution's actual terms," he declared, "let them meet its spirit by offering helpful proposals of their own, rather than fabricating wordy smoke-screens."

Czechoslovakia's new Foreign Minister, Frantisek David, repeated the Communist rejection of the formula, which, he said, was merely designed to "cover up the horrible misdeeds of the United States forces in Korea."

M. David, after accusing the Eisenhower administration of plans for extending the war, demanded that the United Nations agree to the previously rejected Red plan for an immediate cease-fire with the prisoner question to be settled at a political conference afterwards.

Mr. Martin said he saw a hint in Soviet delegate Andrei Vyshinsky's speech on Monday that the Communists might offer something new, but apparently no other Western delegates shared his view.

A spokesman said Mr. Martin's restrained optimism resulted from the fact that M. Vyshinsky devoted only a fraction of his speech to the prisoner problem.

With both sides giving proof of their determination not to yield on the question of Korea, diplomats pinned what slender hopes they had on the slight possibility of a new approach from the Kremlin following changed circumstances.—Associated Press.

Banned Paper To Reappear

Buenos Aires, Mar. 5. One of Argentina's best-known provincial newspapers, La Nueva Provincia, of Bahia, will reappear this month after being banned for more than three years.

La Nueva Provincia was one of many newspapers closed down about the same time by a Congressional committee investigating alleged anti-Argentine activities. Some are still suspended.—Reuter.

13-Nation Talks On Japanese Assets

London, Mar. 5.

Representatives of 13 countries in conference here are expected tomorrow to report to their Governments their findings on certain Japanese assets which are to go ultimately to former Allied prisoners of war.

These assets under Article 16 of the Japanese Peace Treaty should pass to the International Red Cross for distribution.

The representatives began talks here yesterday with officials of the Red Cross International Committee.

Countries represented at the talks which continued today are Britain, the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Pakistan, France, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

The discussions are of a fact-finding nature only, and the conclusions will be referred back to the governments concerned.

Japan agreed under article 16 of the peace treaty that these assets should be distributed by the International Committee of the Red Cross for the benefit of former prisoners of war and their families. The article lays down that Japan will transfer her assets or their equivalent, in neutral or enemy countries, to the Red Cross.

After the transfer, the Red Cross Committee would liquidate the assets and distribute the resultant fund to appropriate national agencies.

Opposition To Yoshida Begins To Waver

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

The Progressive Party (the largest Opposition group) and the anti-Yoshida groups of the Liberal Party (Government) today began to show signs of wavering in their struggle to have a non-confidence motion against the Cabinet passed by the Diet.

It was reported here that both the Progressives and the rebel Liberal groups are doubtful if they can organize a strong enough Cabinet in case of a general election following the passage of a non-confidence vote against the Yoshida regime. The Opposition has been planning to introduce such a vote shortly.

A meeting of Progressive leaders, including Mr. Momori Shigenatsu, tonight was inclined to the view that they should proceed with the presentation of the non-confidence motion "quite cautiously".—Reuter.

BANK'S MISSION TO BURMA

To Study Economic Development

Paris, Mar. 6.

A mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will arrive in Rangoon on March 7 to study the future economic development of Burma, it was announced here today.

The mission, which will pay a four-week visit at the request of the Burmese Government, is headed by Richard H. Denton, of the Bank's Department of Operations for Asia and the Middle East. Mr. Arle Kruthof of the Department of Technical Operations, and K. N. R. Ramanulnam of the International Monetary Fund, will also accompany him. They will meet Government officials and leaders of industry, banking, commerce and agriculture to gain information for an appraisal of the general economic situation and prospects for development over the next few years.

The mission, which is paying its first visit to Burma, will not consider requests for loans.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MISSION

Paris, Mar. 5.

A World Bank mission will arrive in Germany on March 10 and stay five weeks, it was announced today.

The mission, the bank's first to Germany, will study the general economic situation and investment plans.—Reuter.

STRIKE CALL

Rome, Mar. 5.

Communist allied railway unions, claiming a membership of 200,000, today called for a 48-hour strike next Thursday and Friday to back higher wages demands.

Non-Communist railwaymen's unions, though they support the wage claims, decided not to join their members to strike.—Reuter.

U.S. Ambassador Administers A Rebuke To Japan

Tokyo, Mar. 5.

The United States Ambassador, Robert D. Murphy, warned in a speech today that trade with Communist-dominated countries under present conditions could at best be of limited assistance to Japan and, at worst, could do incalculable harm.

He was speaking only two days after the Foreign Minister, Katsuo Okazaki, had told a committee of the Diet that Japan intended to trade with Communist China "in conformity with trade policies pursued by other countries."

Mr. Okazaki said it would be meaningless for Japan to stop trading with China, while other nations were doing so.

But Mr. Murphy told the Chamber of Commerce at Takamatsu, on Japan's Inland Sea, today "Trade with Communist-dominated countries under present conditions could at best be of only limited assistance to Japan and, at worst, could do incalculable harm."

The Ambassador said the future of Japan's economy was interlocked with other free nations, where there was "real hope" for her.

In the past few days, private Japanese firms announced that the first shipment of 157,000 tons of coal will begin arriving here from North China—the first in two years—in return for textile machinery; and that a Japanese manufacturer is to exchange perfumery for Chinese castor seeds.

HIGH HOPES

Hopes were high in commercial quarters yesterday that Russia would send 250,000 tons of coal from Sakhalin, off Soviet Siberia, in exchange for Japanese ship repairing services. Japan's trade with the Communist mainland is still only a fraction of the big pre-war commerce. But it is expected to grow.

Mr. Murphy, who is on a tour of Southern Japan, accused Communist propagandists of misrepresenting President Eisenhower's election campaign speech to the effect that "Americans should let Asians fight Asians."

He asked his audience today to be on guard "against dishonest Communist interpretation of this and other objectives of the free world."—Reuter.

Atomic Bomb Test In Nevada

Washington, Mar. 5.

The headquarters of the United States civil defence organization announced today that tests will soon be made of the effects of atomic explosions on wooden houses.

This type of house is the most common in the United States.

The Atomic Energy Commission had two wooden houses built in the Nevada Desert where atomic explosion tests are normally carried out.

On March 17, an atomic bomb, considerably smaller in power than those dropped on Japan during the last war, will be dropped less than one kilometre from one of the houses and about four kilometres from the other.

About 300 members of the civil defence organisation will witness the test.

The tests are expected to give important information for civil defence in rural regions.—France-Press.

Three Chinese Released

Manila, Mar. 5.

Three Chinese, detained at Camp Murphy on suspicion of subversive activities, were released today after rigid investigation because of the lack of a prima facie case against them.

Their release is the first direct result of Defence Secretary Caspelo's recent directive speeding up processing of over 1,200 Filipinos and 208 Chinese held throughout the Philippines on suspicion of subversive activities.—Reuter.

To Probe Crash

Karachi, Mar. 5.

Group Captain John Cunningham, wartime flying ace and now the De Havilland Company's chief test pilot, arrived today with other company officials to investigate the Canadian Pacific Airlines Comet crash which killed 11 people here on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Ex-Soviet General's Complaint

Washington, Mar. 5.

A former Soviet Army Brigadier-General, now chief of the "Voice of America's Russian Department, protested today he had not been allowed to use the news of Premier Stalin's collapse and the "probable struggle for succession" as propaganda material.

Mr. Alexander Barmine, who fled into exile in 1937, hit out before a group of Senators at "worse worded" policy directives to the American Government broadcasting service.

Testifying before a Senate Sub-Committee investigating subversion he said that yesterday he had asked for permission to use the present situation in the Soviet Union as a basis for broadcasts to Eastern Europe but permission had been denied.

Explaining why he thought the Voice of America should capitalize on the Soviet Premier's illness Mr. Barmine said he had noted that speeches of practically every top Communist ended with "Long live Stalin" and "Stalin must live forever."

This, he said, had convinced him that the Kremlin was afraid of what might happen when Mr. Stalin died. With the approval of policy makers in Washington he had therefore prepared a script on "the struggle for succession."

"The script was rejected," he said.

He declared that Mr. Stalin's death would mean "terrible troubles in the Soviet Union" and he did not understand why the "Voice" should not point this out to the Russians.—Reuter.

FOG-BOUND SHIPS ON MOVE AGAIN

London, Mar. 5.

Dozens of ships cluttering the sea lanes round England's East Coast began moving today after being fog-bound for four days.

The fog, which has caused chaos in transport, air services and shipping, lifted for a few hours today. But tonight the forecast was that it would return.

The liner Oronsay (27,632 tons) which had waited for the fog bank to lift since Monday, docked at Tilbury in the Thames with 1,400 passengers after a 1,300-mile trip from Australia.

Airports in the London area went back to normal again and airlines were landing and departing as usual. But at midnight, the fog returned for an hour and a plane from Colombo was diverted to Marston.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP

London, Mar. 5.

The Government is to set up a special committee to consider whether existing arrangements for insuring against excessive fluctuations in cotton prices are adequate to meet the changing conditions of industry.

Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade, disclosed this today in a written Parliamentary answer.—Reuter.

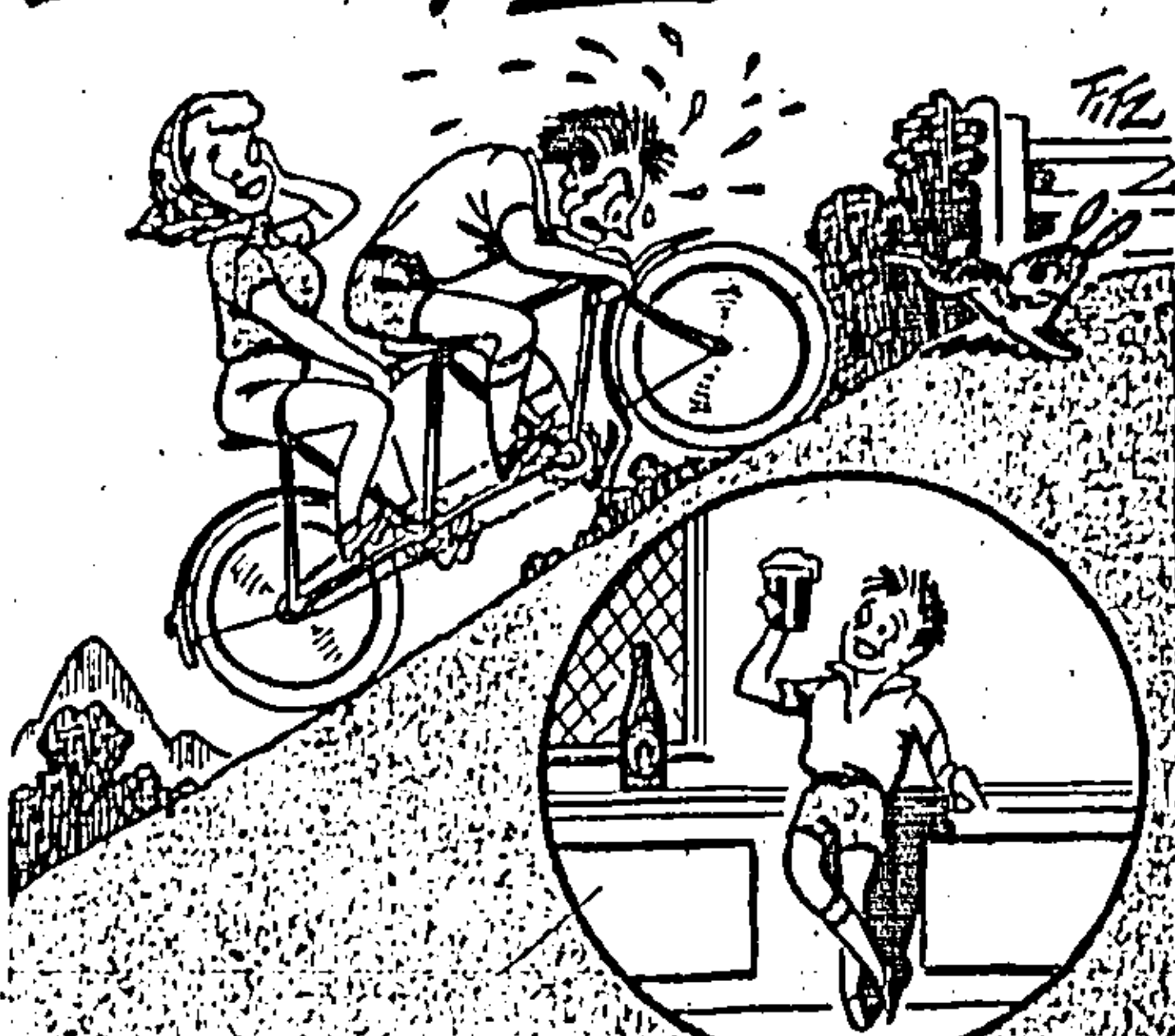
Japan And Egypt

London, Mar. 5.

The Japanese trade delegation now in the Egyptian capital submitted a draft trade agreement between Japan and Egypt in Cairo today. Cairo radio reported tonight.—Reuter.

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Rover, 6 Sedan, 8 Armed, 9 Pelota, 10 Niche, 11 Sprat, 12 Bath, 13 Toast, 16 Resort, 18 Leader, 20 Chest, 22 Dove, 23 Sun, 25 Steel, 26 Earned, 27 Years, 28 Chess, 29 Stayer, Down: 1 Republic, 2 Volatile, 3 Rat, 4 Trapped, 5 Senator, 6 Editor, 7 Aches, 14 Attorney, 15 Tormentor, 16 Athletics, 17 Sellers, 18 Essays, 19 Hitch, 24 Last.

Some things must be done—



—but I drink
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because I like it!

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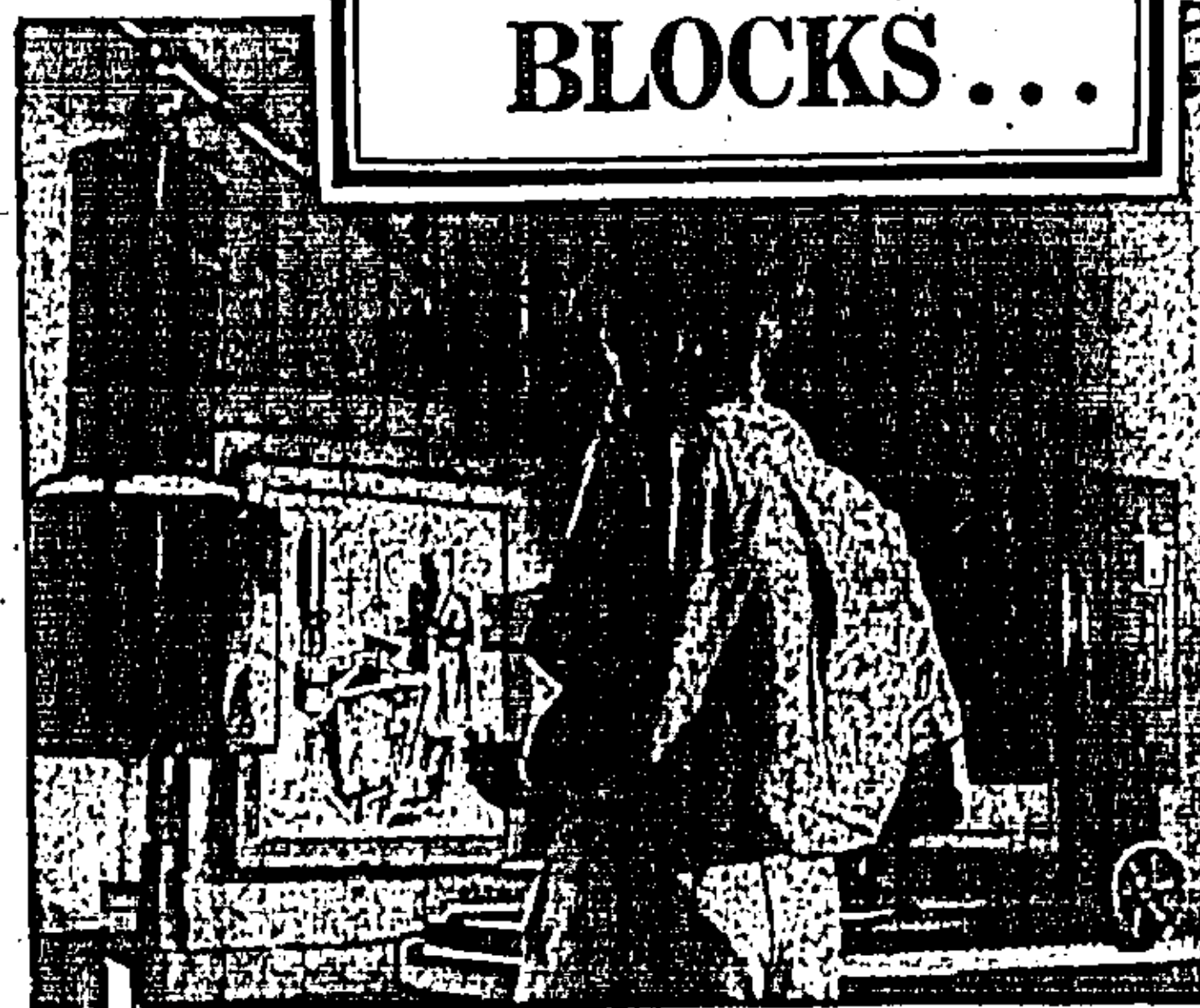
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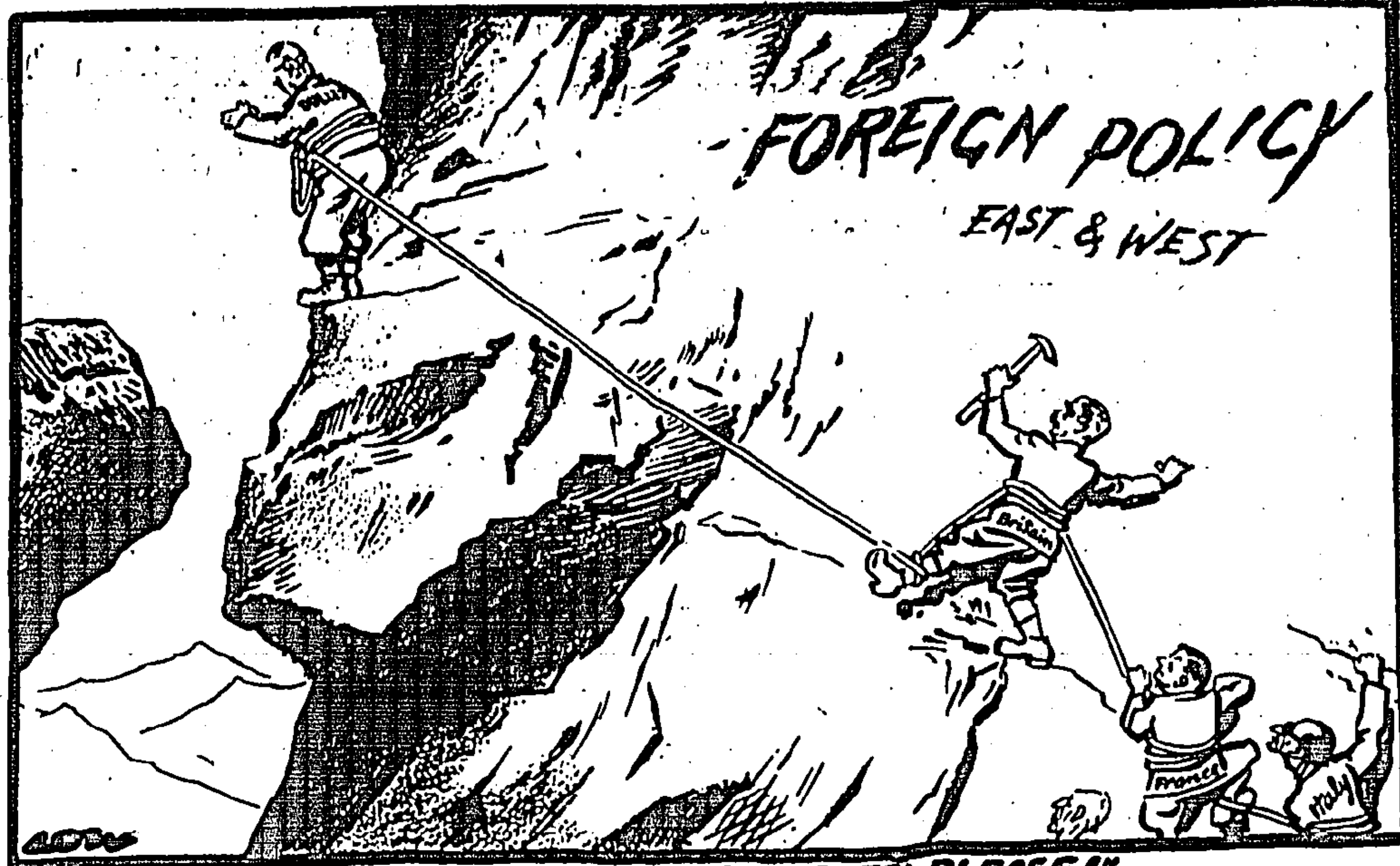
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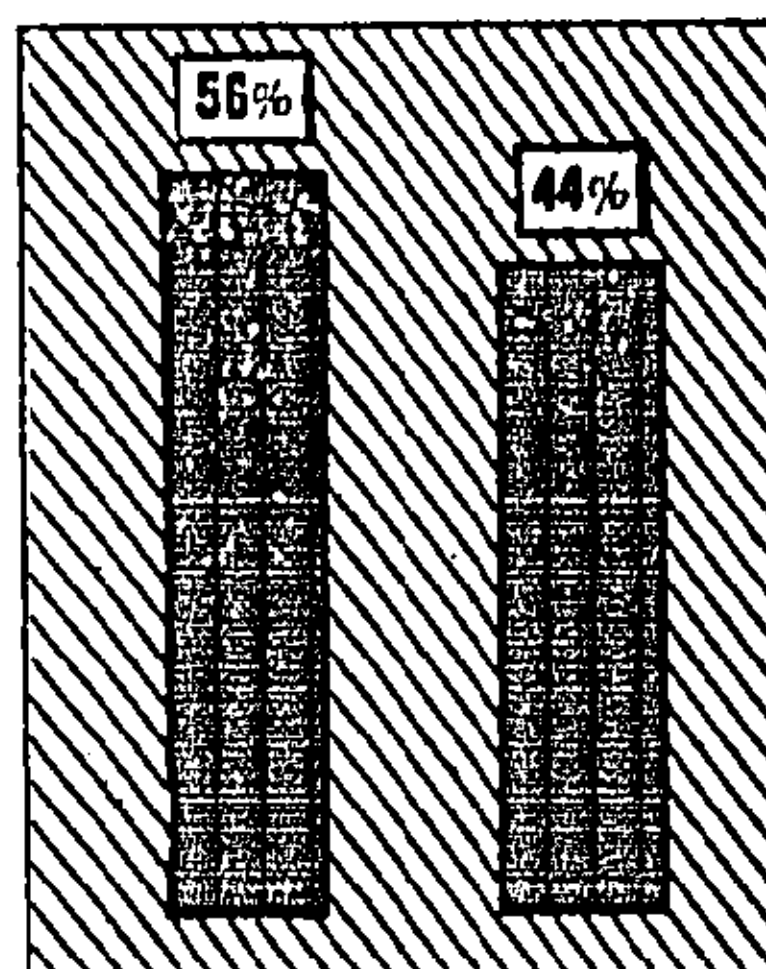
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You realise what's
happening in
Big Business
today . . .



CHARLES CLORE
and the industrial
graph he and
others are helping
to alter. The
analysis today
shows publicly
owned businesses
rapidly creeping
up on the family
concerns—but
still 6 per cent.
behind breaking
even on their share
of Britain's pro-
duction.



THIS 'BLITZ' on the OLD FAMILY FIRMS

by **Bernard Harris**

IN the first two months
of 1953 I have been
watching the accelera-
tion of one of the
biggest shifts in the in-
dustrial balance of power
since the war.

The "Managerial Revolution"
has often been
heralded. These past few
weeks some of my friends
in the City were saying it
had arrived. For, in Big
Deal after Big Deal, the old
aristocrats of industry are
selling part, if not all, of the
businesses they have built
up over the years. And new-
comers, some of them with
little or no training in in-
dustry, are gaining in in-
fluence.

Already the debate
breaks out: Are these the
right men to run Britain's
business? Will the future of
British industry be safe in
their hands?

Taste shared

THEY are important ques-
tions. It is worthwhile
to look more closely both at
the new men, and the
system which they are be-
ginning to supersede.

Most colourful of the
powerful new figures is
48-year-old Charles Clore,
shrewd juggler in millions,
who adds boot and shoe
factories and a chain of 920
shoe shops to the big ship-
yard, the West End theatre,
the ice-riak, and the other
businesses he already con-
trols.

Clore shares one taste
with the older aristocrats
of industry: he collects
French Impressionists.

Elegant, shy

HE frankly admits that he
does not put up all the
money for his deals himself.
That comes mainly from a
syndicate of wealthy busi-
ness men.

On to the board of Waring
and Gillow goes a young City
financier, the elegant but shy
Sigmund Warburg. He is the
head of a group which has now
obtained control of this famous
old furniture manufacturing and
retailing business.

Then, there is Mr Leonard
Jackson, dapper chief of a wide-
ranging drapery chain, who
seeks shareholders' support to
become the power behind the

£3,000,000 Gordon Hotels
group, whose string of hotels
ranges from London's May Fair
to Folkestone, Brighton, and
Monte Carlo.

Wealthiest of all the new-
comers to industry, the football
pool kings, are extending their
influence still further.

John and Cecil Moores, the
millionaire owners of Little-
woods, splash £700,000 on a
London drapery business to add
to their retail store network.

New coups

ALREADY they own factories
A making quilts and bedding,
furniture and baby food, and
many other things. All financed,
of course, from the fast-flowing
(and still undisclosed) profits
of the 1-2-X craze they started
in one room in Liverpool 30
years ago.

In the plush parlours of the
West End and the more
austere boardrooms of the
City, other big coups are being
planned which will add fresh
names to the growing list of the
new industrialists who acquire
directorships and influence by
buying rather than building.

Responsibility

BUT what of the system they
are superseding? Many City
men—and I am one of them—
believe that in the family busi-
ness will be found a sense of
personal responsibility that is
often lacking in these days of
professional managers running
businesses they do not own.

Efficiency can suffer, when, as
one commentator has said, "the
owner of the flock is replaced
by the hired shepherd."

For the workers too the
family business has many ad-
vantages over the impersonally
managed corporation. I know
firms which are proud to have
the great-grandsons of men

who started employment in
their business still proud to be-
long to the same family firm.

Some people will say that
family firms combine these
virtues with a certain in-
activity and a disposition to
live off the dividends earned
by the enterprise of the fore-
fathers who begat them.

I do not dispute that, in
some cases, case is more evi-
dence than energy, and birth a more
important qualification for
executive position than brains.

There is one family concern
I know where no fewer than
six managing directors—all
brothers—have been appointed
to satisfy family pride.

Still winning

THERE is another where the
managing director is having
to go slow on development be-
cause, as he says, "Grandma
insists on shoving her car in."

Grandma, of course, is in this
instance the controlling share-
holder.

But, despite the heavy tax-
ation which Mr Butler imposes,
by way of death duties, on
family shareholdings, some
family firms are still winning
victories which rival any of
those coming the way of the
new aristocrats.

Among them is Pilkington's,
a name famous throughout the
world for glass. They have
consolidated their position as
the biggest family concern in
Britain by completing the take-
over of Chance Brothers, a firm
almost as long-established in
the glass industry as them-
selves.

No one knows how much
Pilkington's are worth though
it is conjectured that the figure
must be well in excess of
£20,000,000.

All that is known for a fact
is that it is owned and run by
14 directors, of whom all but

three are descendants, or
married to descendants, of the
four brothers who started the
business in St. Helens, Lancs,
four generations ago.

It has been kept privately
owned by the prudent financial
policy of the early Pilkingtons
and by the family's good
fortune in producing brilliant
inventors and business men.

Yet firms like Pilkington's
are having to struggle to keep
their business "in the family."

Even the famous Lyle family,
whose £4,000,000 fleet of ships
trades all over the world, are
having to sell up part of their
stock.

This burden . . .

"THE name Lyle of Greenock,"
they announced the other
day, "has been closely associated
with sugar and ships in the
Clyde district for 200 years."

"The heavy burden of in-
creased taxation, now imposed
on the holders of shares in
family businesses, becomes in-
creasingly onerous the more
prosperous is the business. To
meet this burden... the share-
holders are now disposing of
part of their holdings."

I uphold the value of the
family concern. I am sad to see
them, losing influence. Yet I
welcome the assault which
the financiers and others make
upon their strongholds. For
the struggle between the
new men and the old
aristocrats of business revitalises
industry, and allows the fresh
winds of competition to blow
in many a hitherto sheltered
corner of industrial life.

These new men thrive on
competition. They are willing to
take big risks for the sake
of big profits. They are pre-
pared to do battle in the market
place to pull off a deal.

Owed much

AND in the chilly economic
climate of the postwar
world, Britain too must do the
same.

Britain owes much to the
family concern. But also it
owes much to the new men
who, in each generation, come
forward to impart new vitality
and fresh vision to industry.
Don't sneer at them.

'TRAVIATA' 100 YEARS OLD TODAY

Fiasco On Its Opening Night

By **GERALD BOURKE**

MARCH 6, 1853 was
a notable evening
at the small, but
exquisitely propor-
tioned Fenice Theatre in
Venice where a new opera
was presented by Signor
Verdi, then 40 years old
and enjoying his first
general recognition. Two
months earlier he had wit-
nessed the first perform-
ance of "Il Trovatore". This
was an instant success, and
Verdi may well have hoped
that "La Traviata", written
simultaneously, would prove
equally acceptable.

But whereas the Italians were
used to veridical plots
such as that of "Il Trovatore",
which comprised most of the
600-odd new operas said to
have been performed in Italy
during the previous ten years,
they were not ready for opera
in everyday costume. Verdi
was, however, at that time
feeling artistically free and had
gladly accepted a commission
from the Fenice Theatre for a
work based on the highly
praised contemporary novel
"The Lady of the Camellias"
by Alexander Dumas the younger.

Verdi's Wife

The story was partly auto-
biographical, but strangely
enough, it also matched Verdi's
life in many respects. He too,
had recently lost his first wife
—also named Marguerite—and
had adopted a similar, although
firmer, stand to that of Armand.
(Verdi rejected his father-in-
law's petitions, whereas the
fictional Armand was weak.)
And so, within five years,
there appeared as novel, drama
and opera the story of "The
Lady of the Camellias", as
Marguerite Gautier was called
by her florist on account of
her dislike for scented flowers.
The audience that evening
was well-disposed initially to-
wards the composer and
enthusiastically acclaimed the
opening ballroom scene. Indeed
they scarcely noticed that the
soprano weighed some 12 stone,
and the tenor, Graziani, was
hoarse. But during the second
act, baritone Varesi, who
considered the secondary part
of Germont beneath his dignity,
made little of the now famous
aria "Di Provenza", although he
insisted on repeating it without
demand.

Audience Laughed

In the last act, where
Violetta, as Verdi renamed
Marguerite, lay dying of con-
sumption, the gay Venetians
lost all remnants of gravity
and the curtain fell amid out-
bursts of unrestrained laughter.
"Traviata", last night, was a
fiasco. Is the fault mine or of
the singers? Time will show,"
wrote Verdi, next morning.
And when Varesi tendered his
condolences, he replied gruffly:
"Offer them to yourself and
your companions, who have
not understood my music."

But even musicians con-
demned the opera and, in the
following month, The Musical
Times awarded it only five not
very accurate lines: "Verdi's
new opera is admittedly a
failure, and none seems better
acquainted with its non-success
than the composer himself: he
frankly avows the fact in a
letter which has just appeared
Lady of the Camellias.

Patti, Tetrassini

Yet a few years later, Her
Majesty's Theatre was able to
treble the prices when Mme.
Patti sang Violetta. Jenny
Lind, the Swedish nightingale,
also sang the part frequently.
And the famous soprano, Mme.
Tetrassini, chose it for her
London debut in 1907. She
grumbled at her fee of £120
per performance, but considered
that the honour was worth the
loss. She complained also of
the chosen date in November:
"Not an ideal month for opera
in London. Before I had been
in London 24 hours I had
swallowed more fog than during
the rest of my life." Although
it was a Saturday she found the
theatre only half-filled, but
recorded proudly that her per-
formance sent guests rushing to
gather their friends, so that, by
the end of the evening, a
packed house enjoyed her
portrayal.

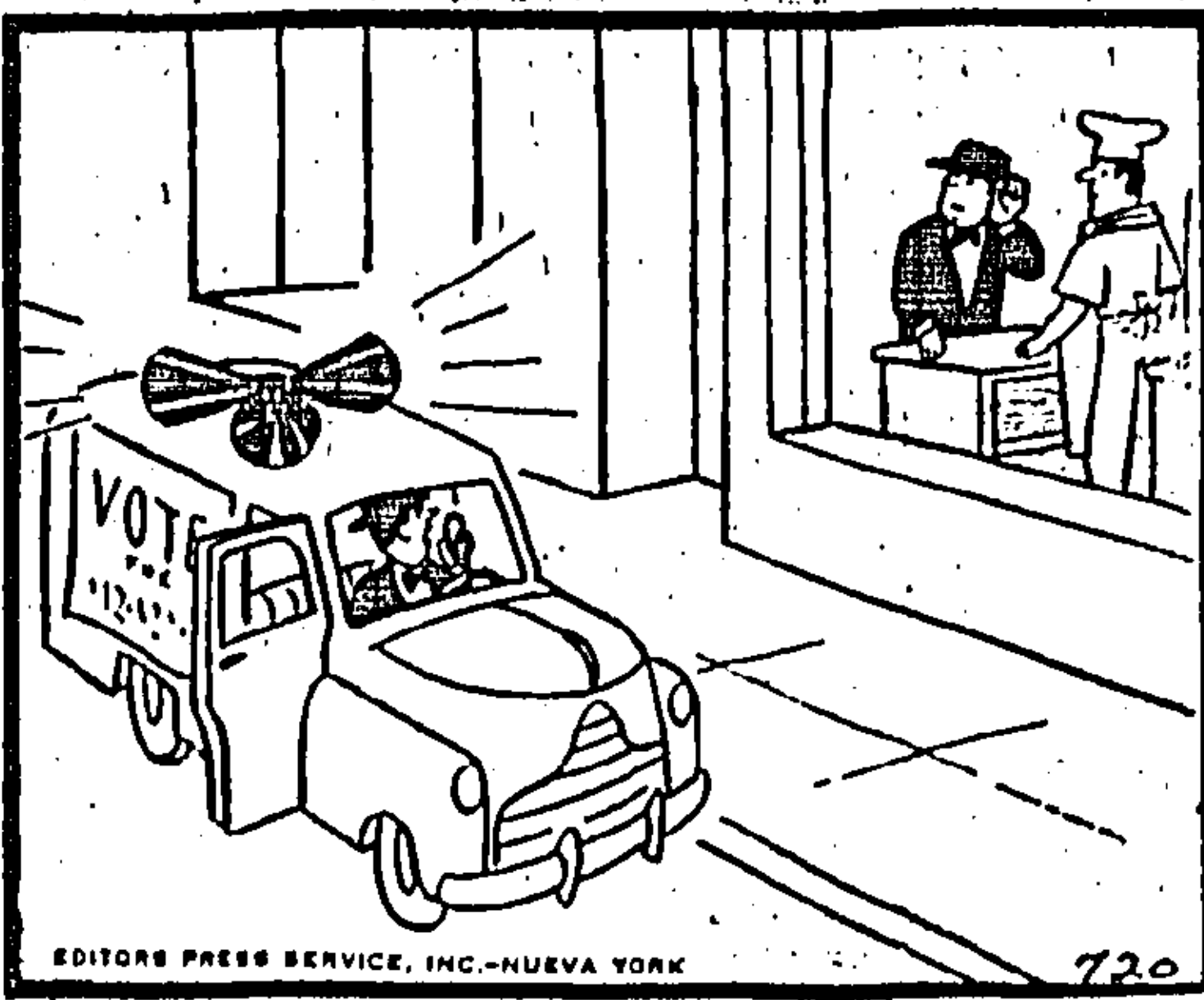
Happily those who, now
aspire to become famous
Victorian concertists on finer
vocal technique and fewer stage
jewels. It must not be forgot-
ten, though, that this great
operatic character study de-
mands also a brilliant actress,
he if she is to capture not only
Verdi's Violetta, but Dumas's
Lady of the Camellias.

TAIKOO SUGAR

HALF CUBES
GRANULATED
ICING
CASTER

Obtainable from all
shops & stores





"Without sugar!"

• BY THE WAY • by Beachcomber

THE Continental Sunday has once more reared its frightful head. Had the proposed Bill on Sunday observance become law, we might have had the outrageous spectacle of a concert singer wearing a false nose for a comic song as he may on any week-day.

The argument that games played in the afternoon would stop people going to church in the morning is sure to crop up again. Whether cricket on Sunday is more debasing than an American film on Sunday I leave to others to decide. But it might be worth noting that the countries which have a common-sense attitude to Sunday are those in which most people go to church.

The triumph of Suet (XIV)

"I AM Professor Krutroth," said the red-haired stranger, "I go to England today by your plane. I thought we might travel together. If you are on my plane," said Suet, "we shall, of course be travelling together. How did you find me?" "They told me," said Suet, "that you were going to London for a Conference of World Economic Planning." On the way to the hotel, the Professor kept glancing nervously out of the back window of the car. He boarded the plane at a run, and signed deeply as he sank into his seat. During the passport examination he had turned very pale, but Suet was too preoccupied to notice this. As the plane took off a large car dashed on to the tarmac, and armed police jumped out. "What a shame!" said Suet. "They've missed the plane." "Too bad," said the Professor, mopping his face. Then, to Suet's amazement and horror, a well-known voice said, "Good disguise, eh?"

YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

FRIDAY, MARCH 6

BOHN today, you have a strong will, are shrewd in business and are quick to take advantage of an opportunity. Perhaps in youth you have known what it is not to have security and what you want for yourself when you become adult. Consequently, you are willing to work hard during your early years to secure economic independence. Then you can spend the balance of your life enjoying the pleasant things—art, music, literature and the like.

Actually, you have talent and if you could match the gifts of the stars with self-confidence, you might make a success of the arts. But it is more likely that you will earn your living in some other fashion and save the arts as an avocation and a hobby. It is very important to one of your temperaments that you select a

marriage partner who understands you have a tremendous capacity for happiness with the right person but a similar capacity for unhappiness if you select the wrong one! So watch your step. Rush into marriage but be plenty of time to know the one you wed very well, indeed.

You women, unlike the men, have very strong intuitions, and can sense what is going to happen well ahead of time, as a rule. Never go against those "hunches" for you will make grave mistakes in judgment if you do.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Be extra cautious in putting your signature to any agreement. Be sure details are in your favour.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Give a word of encouragement to someone who may be in the dumps. Turn grey skies into blue skies.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Don't hedge when it comes to making an important decision. Face facts and act accordingly.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Donate unneeded clothes or house furnishings to some worthy organization. Be generous.

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Utilize all your particular aptitudes and skills in a new job which offers a fine opportunity for advancement.

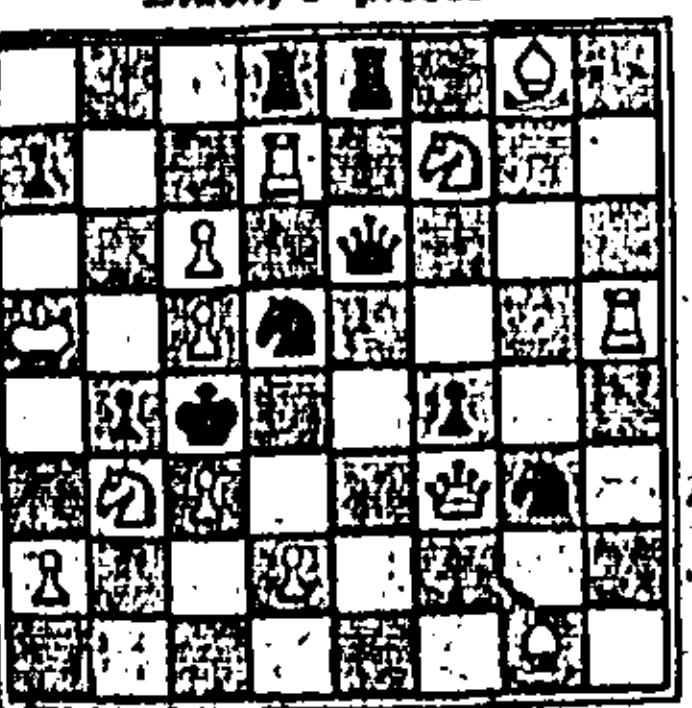
LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—If asked to contribute to some charitable event, be as generous as you can. Offer your services, too!

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Budgets can be stretched, but don't attempt the impossible. Be conservative for the time being.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—A new idea properly promoted, can bring you increased income if you go about it the right way.

CHESSE PROBLEM

By G. JONSSON
Black, 9 pieces



White, 13 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. K1-Q3; 2. K1-Q8; 3. K1-Q4; 4. K1-Q5; 5. K1-Q6; 6. K1-Q7; 7. K1-Q8; 8. K1-Q9; 9. K1-Q10; 10. K1-Q11; 11. K1-Q12; 12. K1-Q13; 13. K1-Q14; 14. K1-Q15; 15. K1-Q16; 16. K1-Q17; 17. K1-Q18; 18. K1-Q19; 19. K1-Q20; 20. K1-Q21; 21. K1-Q22; 22. K1-Q23; 23. K1-Q24; 24. K1-Q25; 25. K1-Q26; 26. K1-Q27; 27. K1-Q28; 28. K1-Q29; 29. K1-Q30; 30. K1-Q31; 31. K1-Q32; 32. K1-Q33; 33. K1-Q34; 34. K1-Q35; 35. K1-Q36; 36. K1-Q37; 37. K1-Q38; 38. K1-Q39; 39. K1-Q40; 40. K1-Q41; 41. K1-Q42; 42. K1-Q43; 43. K1-Q44; 44. K1-Q45; 45. K1-Q46; 46. K1-Q47; 47. K1-Q48; 48. K1-Q49; 49. K1-Q50; 50. K1-Q51; 51. K1-Q52; 52. K1-Q53; 53. K1-Q54; 54. K1-Q55; 55. K1-Q56; 56. K1-Q57; 57. K1-Q58; 58. K1-Q59; 59. K1-Q60; 60. K1-Q61; 61. K1-Q62; 62. K1-Q63; 63. K1-Q64; 64. K1-Q65; 65. K1-Q66; 66. K1-Q67; 67. K1-Q68; 68. K1-Q69; 69. K1-Q70; 70. K1-Q71; 71. K1-Q72; 72. K1-Q73; 73. K1-Q74; 74. K1-Q75; 75. K1-Q76; 76. K1-Q77; 77. K1-Q78; 78. K1-Q79; 79. K1-Q80; 80. K1-Q81; 81. K1-Q82; 82. K1-Q83; 83. K1-Q84; 84. K1-Q85; 85. 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K1-Q727; 727. K1-Q728; 728. K1-Q729; 729. K1-Q730; 730. K1-Q731; 731. K1-Q732; 732. K1-Q733; 733. K1-Q734; 734. K1-Q735; 735. K1-Q736; 736. K1-Q737; 737. K1-Q738; 738. K1-Q739; 739. K1-Q740; 740. K1-Q741; 741. K1-Q742; 742. K1-Q743; 743. K1-Q744; 744. K1-Q745; 745. K1-Q746; 746. K1-Q747; 747. K1-Q748; 748. K1-Q749; 749. K1-Q750; 750. K1-Q751; 751. K1-Q752; 752. K1-Q753; 753. K1-Q754; 754. K1-Q755; 755. K1-Q756; 756. K1-Q757; 757. K1-Q758; 758. K1-Q759; 759. K1-Q760; 760. K1-Q761; 761. K1-Q762; 762. K1-Q763; 763. K1-Q764; 764. K1-Q765; 765. K1-Q766; 766. K1-Q767; 767. K1-Q768; 768. K1-Q769; 769. K1-Q770; 770. K1-Q771; 771. K1-Q772; 772. K1-Q773; 773. K1-Q774; 774. K1-Q775; 775. K1-Q776; 776. K1-Q777; 777. K1-Q778; 778. K1-Q779; 779. K1-Q780; 780. K1-Q781; 781. K1-Q782; 782. K1-Q783; 783. K1-Q784; 784. K1-Q785; 785. K1-Q786; 786. K1-Q787; 787. K1-Q788; 788. K1-Q789; 789. K1-Q790; 790. K1-Q791; 791. K1-Q792; 792. K1-Q793; 793. K1-Q794; 794. K1-Q795; 795. K1-Q796; 796. K1-Q797; 797. K1-Q798; 798. K1-Q799; 799. K1-Q800; 800. K1-Q801; 801. K1-Q802; 802. K1-Q803; 803. K1-Q804; 804. K1-Q805; 805. K1-Q806; 806. K1-Q807; 807. K1-Q808; 808. K1-Q809; 809. K1-Q810; 810. K1-Q811; 811. K1-Q812; 812. K1-Q813; 813. K1-Q814; 814. K1-Q815; 815. K1-Q816; 816. K1-Q817; 817. K1-Q818; 818. K1-Q819; 819. K1-Q820; 820. K1-Q821; 821. K1-Q822; 822. K1-Q823; 823. K1-Q824; 824. K1-Q825; 825. K1-Q826; 826. K1-Q827; 827. K1-Q828; 828. K1-Q829; 829. K1-Q830; 830. K1-Q831; 831. K1-Q832; 832. K1-Q833; 833. K1-Q834; 834. K1-Q835; 835. K1-Q836; 836. K1-Q837; 837. K1-Q838; 838. K1-Q839; 839. K1-Q840; 840. K1-Q841; 841. K1-Q842; 842. K1-Q843; 843. K1-Q844; 844. K1-Q845; 845. K1-Q846; 846. K1-Q847; 847. K1-Q848; 848. K1-Q849; 849. K1-Q850; 850. K1-Q851; 851. K1-Q852; 852. K1-Q853; 853. K1-Q854; 854. K1-Q855; 855. K1-Q856; 856. K1-Q857; 857. K1-Q858; 858. K1-Q859; 859. K1-Q860; 860. K1-Q861; 861. K1-Q862; 862. K1-Q863; 863. K1-Q864; 864. K1-Q865; 865. K1-Q866; 866. K1-Q867; 867. K1-Q868; 868. K1-Q869; 869. K1-Q870; 870. K1-Q871; 871. K1-Q872; 872. K1-Q87

Army Athletic Championships

TWO COLONY RECORDS FALL
—BUT JOSEPH PAWLOWSKI
STEALS THE SHOW

By "RECORDER"

Two Colony records fell at yesterday's Land Forces' Individual Athletic Championships at Boundary Street, but it was 27 HAA Regiment's Joseph Pawlowski who stole the show while not setting a new Colony mark.

Pawlowski was the first man in the history of the Army Championships to attain a triple—he has won the Discus Throw now in 1951, 52 and 53—and he threw 126 feet 6 inches, to beat the best ever Army mark accomplished in Hongkong—Cpl. Walter Land's 125 feet 0 1/2 inches in 1938.

Walter Land still holds the British Army record of 138 feet 7 1/2 inches, set in the Army Championships in 1937, and is an active athlete to this date—with a mark of more than 142 feet in 1951 and near that last year.

Pawlowski, who more than three times as many other discus throwers than he has ever broken, has attained in Hongkong, his best until yesterday was 123 feet 1 1/2 inches at Boundary Street on December 21 last year when he came second to Chan Wai-chuen's new Colony record.

Yesterday, faced with more competition than he has ever had before, he reached out to 126 feet 6 inches—the second best throw in Hongkong's history.

Dorsets' Cpl. Boddy reached out to 118 feet 5 1/2 inches—his best in Hongkong—and Lt. J. B. Lambert to 117 feet. Both Pawlowski's principal competitors beat his Colony Championship record of 115 feet 11 inches.

Two Colony records were broken. Sgt. N. R. Hughes of the Welch Regiment reached out to 107 feet 1 1/2 inches in the Javelin Throw and Sgt. J. H. Docherty, also of the Welch Regiment, to 127 feet 2 inches in the Hammer Throw.

Pawlowski, Docherty, and Sgt. Dockree (Royal Norfolk Regiment) in the 220 Yards heats, set new bests for the Army in Hongkong.

Colony Standard Medal performances were attained by Dockree (220 Yards), Lt. M. N. S. McCord (One Mile), Gnr. Derek Coburn (Three Miles), Lt. R.A.F. Reep (440 Yards Hurdles), Lt. G. Blight (High Jump), Lt. M. W. Wren (Long Jump), Sign. Alan Bonall (Hop, Step & Jump), L/Bdr. Joseph Pawlowski (Discus Throw), Sgt. N. R. Hughes (Javelin Throw) and Sgt. J. H. Docherty (Hammer Throw).

Dorsets' Lt. Reep finished short of Lt. McNabb's Colony and Army record in the 440 Yards Hurdles (61.4 seconds) by one-tenth of a second. Teammate Lt. Blight went well over his previous best in winning the High Jump at 5 feet 8 3/4 inches from a field of whom five cleared 5 feet 5 inches.

Both set Boundary Street ground records with 2/Lt. M. W. Wren of 50 Field Eng. Regt. (21 feet 4 inches in the Long Jump) and Sgt. Docherty the other two to set ground records.

Falling just the odd fraction short of attaining a Colony Standard Medal were 2/Lt. Goodburn in the 400 Yards, Sign. Michael Curzon and Cpl. Ralph Hatcher in the Mile, 2/Lt. J. O. Cave and Capt. Mulvaney in the 120 Yards High Hurdles, Sgt. R. J. Hesling in the Hop, Step & Jump, L/Bdr. Bertram in the Shot Put, Cpl. Boddy in the Discus Throw and Sgt. C. H. Smith in the Javelin Throw.

Dorsets' Sgt. Smith was the unluckiest of the lot, he overstepped the line by one or two inches in a Javelin Throw of over 100 feet.

NO GREAT RACES. There were no great races. Curzon and Goodburn, with an identical 67-second first lap, both undistinguished Ulsters' McCord in the Mile and Half Mile respectively.

A faster pace over the early stages would have beaten McCord of the driving finish. The peerless Paavo Nurmi used to say that he took care of the fast finisher by not leaving him much of a margin in which to demonstrate his speed.

Mike Curzon lacked the experience to maintain a pace, Ralph Hatcher, who has neither the speed nor the staying power of McCord or Curzon, had the right idea when he opened up before the start of the third lap—passed in 3:37 and poured it in.

He was behind Bowen for the first two laps, and took over from then on.

If Curzon had the initiative, he would have won. Hatcher had the initiative, but he didn't have the speed.

Curiously enough, Curzon came very near to proving the impossible—that a man can run a mile in the Quarter Mile and Mile. He was third in the quarter—after having run the distance in 55.4 seconds in the heats the previous afternoon—and second in the Mile.

Dorsets' L/Cpl. Crane won the 220 Yards from Sgt. Dockree in a modest 24.1 seconds after having won a heat in 23.5 seconds to Dockree's 23.2 seconds the day before. Dockree was reported to have pulled a muscle in Wednesday's effort.

THE RESULTS. The following are the full results: Pole vaulting—1, Maj. Chapman (1st Dorset); 2, Lt. Regg; 3, Lt. Clough; 4, L/Cpl. Crockett; 5, L/Cpl. Crockett.

Height—1, Lt. McCord (1st Dorset); 2, Sgt. Curzon; 3, L/Cpl. Hatcher; 4, L/Cpl. Hatcher; 5, L/Cpl. Hatcher.

100 Yards—1, Sgt. Dockree (A.P.C. Welch); 2, P. H. Capstick; 3, Lt. Shaw; 4, Sgt. Curzon; 5, P. H. Capstick.

200 Yards—1, Sgt. Dockree (A.P.C. Welch); 2, P. H. Capstick; 3, Lt. Shaw; 4, Sgt. Curzon; 5, P. H. Capstick.

400 Yards—1, Sgt. Dockree (A.P.C. Welch); 2, P. H. Capstick; 3, Lt. Shaw; 4, Sgt. Curzon; 5, P. H. Capstick.

800 Yards—1, Sgt. Dockree (A.P.C. Welch); 2, P. H. Capstick; 3, Lt. Shaw; 4, Sgt. Curzon; 5, P. H. Capstick.

1600 Yards—1, Sgt. Dockree (A.P.C. Welch); 2, P. H. Capstick; 3, Lt. Shaw; 4, Sgt. Curzon; 5, P. H. Capstick.

3200 Yards—1, Sgt. Dockree (A.P.C. Welch); 2, P. H. Capstick; 3, Lt. Shaw; 4, Sgt. Curzon; 5, P. H. Capstick.

By Order,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

SOCCER ON THE
INSIDE

(Contributed by Desmond Hackett, Robert Findlay and Henry Rose. Edited by Marshall Fallows)

When opposing forwards try to come the rough stuff with Brentford goalkeeper Alf Jefferies they find they've picked the wrong man.

Jefferies used to be a boxer. He had 40 bouts as an amateur before joining the paid ranks in 1940, because a professional threatened to knock him cold if ever they met in the ring. They did... and Alf won on a third round knockout.

After 32 professional fights (25 wins), Jefferies stood in, untrained, as a last-minute substitute and took a beating. When his wife saw Alf's bruises she gave the order: "This must stop..." And it did. That was in 1943. But Jefferies still knows how to use those mitts, even when it's only a football he's punching.

THE THINGS THEY DO. The things people do to get Cup tickets... A man on crutches was shown into the office of one club; made such a pathetic appeal for a ticket that the secretary had no hesitation in letting him have one.

Two minutes later the secretary saw the "cripple" running for a bus with his "sticks" under his arm.

Take a peep into the Tottenham dressing-room and what do you find? Why none other than England and Preston winger Tom Finney, the man who has just given Spurs the run-around.

Student Adamson is a photographer of high merit... and quite a footballer, too. Jim Drinkwater, Torquay's sturdy left-back, has earned himself a new nickname. The other lads are calling him "Digger."

No, there is nothing Australian about him. He was born in Cheshire and played for St. Mirren, the Scottish club, before moving south last summer.

But since he has been at Torquay he has developed a passion for gardening. He digs, digs, digs, every spare moment. Says Jim: "All those years in Scotland I was living in a tenement... I did not know what it was to have a garden. I'm just a learner, but I'm keen."

HAS THE MAKINGS. Around Highbury way they are convinced that big Leslie Compton has the makings of a great Soccer manager.

Bosses and players are impressed by the way this "officer" outlines the Arsenal Cup opponents' way of football... complete with diagrams.

When England right back Bert Moxley left Shelton United for Derby in 1945 he jokingly promised that he would present them with his first international cap.

Last week he kept his promise and handed over the cap he won (England v. Eire) in 1949. Shelton received only £10 for Moxley's signature.

The Parry footballing family of Derby, has been increased by another son—the seventh. Best known of the Parry boys is Derby's inside right, Jack (21), an Army private soon to be demobilised.

Inside-left Raymond, although only 17, has already played for Bolton's first team and holds more England schoolboy caps than any other player.

Nineteen-year-old Glynn is a reserve half-back at Derby, and Cyril (15), another forward, played in the recent schoolboy international trial.

All these, plus eldest brother Reg (24), a sailor, played for Derby boys.

Will seven-year-old Michael and recently-born Terence Stephen be footballers, too? Father Parry will be even more amazed if they are.

"I can't understand it," he says, "when I was young, my game was Rugby."

(London Express Service)

LOCKED DOORS. Farr likes to have people around at his workouts. Cockell prefers secrecy and locked doors.

At a Press show recently Farr started late because his chief sparring partner could not get off from his morning job. His training period that day cut into the time when Cockell should have been using gym.

Cockell never did show up for a workout that day. Every-body assumed he had been filled in by "spies" that Farr was in the "spice" for his training period that day cut into the time when Cockell should have been using gym.

Farr, who says he returned to the fight game because he needed the money, was the youngest man ever to fight for the World Heavyweight Championship when he went 15 rounds with Joe Louis way back in 1937.

If he beats Cockell, and then Williams, he will be the oldest man ever to regain the British title which he relinquished in 1938.—Associated Press.

Tokyo Wants To Organise 1960 Olympic Games. Tokyo, Mar. 5. Japan will make a bid next month to hold the 1960 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government decided yesterday to send a three-man mission to the meeting of the International Olympic Committee scheduled to open in Mexico City on April 17.

Japan won the bid to sponsor the 1960 Olympic Games in Tokyo but had it cancelled because of the war.—Associated Press.

Home Soccer. London, Mar. 5. Notts County and Everton drew 2-2 in a Second Division League match today.

The match, which was to have been played on Saturday, February 20, was postponed as Everton were engaged in the FA Cup quarter-finals.—Reuter.

TSUI YUN-PUI
ENTERS COLONY
SINGLES FINAL

By "ARGONAUT"

Veteran Tsui Yun-pui, the 1941 title-winner and the 1939 and 1947 runner-up in the event, entered his fourth final in the Colony Graceland Men's Open Singles championship yesterday with a 6-1, 6-2 and 6-1 semi-final win over P. L. Holmes.

Both the attendance and the standard of play at this semi-final match were far below those of previous seasons.

Though much the younger of the two players and endowed with abundant stamina and a grand fighting spirit, Holmes found himself greatly handicapped by an unorthodox style of gripping the racket well up at the handle.

Despite his gallant retrieving and occasional full-blooded forehand cross-court winners, lack of sustained power and accuracy in his ground strokes and a follow-up net game gave the control of the game to his superior stroking opponent.

The showed yesterday much improved form, playing a sound all-round game and coming up to the net whenever he was able to, he was particularly strong in backhand sliced drives.

His drop shots did not work too often, but he seemed to have regained much of his former speed in getting to the players at the net. His overhead

left little to be desired, being more effective with the addition of an away-spin, and both his first and second services were accurate and forceful.

On the basis of his present form, Tsui should be considered a strong favourite to win the title this year.

JUST UNDER AN HOUR. Yesterday's best-of-five-sets semi-final took just under one hour to be completed. Tsui opened the service with a love game and jumped to a 4-0 lead before Holmes settled down to force the fifth game to four deuces and win it.

Holmes gave a better account of himself in the next two games, both of which went to deuce before Tsui annexed them for the first set.

Holmes put up strong resistance in the second set, and held Tsui to 2-2 with some ferocious forehand drives. Tsui lightened up his game at this stage to forgo ahead to 4-2 and, after staying off to a strong challenge by Holmes in the 7th game which went to five deuces, won it 6-2. The third set was a repetition of the first with Tsui taking a 2-0 lead and winning it by 6-1.

The remaining Colony Doubles quarter-final between J. R. L. Cook and E. Saubolle and C. S. Chang and Chung Wing-kwong, provided a three-set thriller with the former pair the winners by 6-1, 4-6 and 6-3.

Opening up with their usual aggressive game, Cook and Saubolle swept the Chinese pair off their feet in the first set. Chung and Chang countered with careful defensive play in the second set and successfully kept Saubolle away from the ball at the net. They took a 2-1 lead and did not look back until set was reached at 6-4.

In the final set, Cook and Saubolle managed to wrest the initiative to take a 3-1 lead, as Chung weakened at the stream of shots that were directed at his backhand.

The Chinese pair, however, pluckily drew to 2-3 but cracked up after Cook and Saubolle had increased their lead to 4-2 to concede the set and match by 6-3.

TODAY'S GAME. The other Singles semi-final match between E. Saubolle and V. T. Wang this afternoon is expected to provide a close tussle with the odds on Wang.

However, the match has been scheduled to start at 5 p.m. It is doubted if it will be completed.

Saubolle in his first appearance in the Colony Championships has so far shown that he is a force to be reckoned with. Playing a good aggressive all-round game, he does not make as many errors as most attacking players do and is a sound tactician biding his time for the kill.

He should have a good chance of upsetting his base-time playing opponent if he keeps him on the run and utilises more of his all-court cross shots. A long drawn-out affair will be an advantage to Saubolle.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS. Colony Singles Semi-final. Tsui Yun-pui beat P. L. Holmes, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Colony Doubles Quarter-final. E. Saubolle and J. R. L. Cook beat C. S. Chang and Chung Wing-kwong, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Club Singles. D. J. Hill beat J. A. Furrer, on w.o.

Club Doubles. F. C. Stuckey and H. J. Armstrong beat D. T. Smith and F. A. Weller, 6-3, 6-0.

TODAY'S GAMES. Colony Singles Semi-final. V. T. Wang v. E. Saubolle.

Club Singles. R. M. Macpherson v. J. D. Furrer; P. L. Holmes v. S. M. Garrard.

Club Doubles. J. A. C. Hurlbert and E. B. Bickford v. E. Zulueta and E. H. Rawlings.

Club Mixed Doubles. H. J. Armstrong and Mrs. A. P. Scholes v. Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Stuckey; L. Aguirre and Mrs. Fowler v. D. T. Smith and Miss J. Lambour.

Draw For Colony
Badminton
Championships

Following is the draw for the Colony Open Badminton Championships, which will commence on Monday. (The draw for the Ladies' events has been postponed to Sunday owing to insufficient entries).

Men's Senior Singles. Top half: M. T. Lam and Wong Kai-chung (bye); 2, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 3, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 4, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 5, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 6, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 7, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 8, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 9, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 10, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 11, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 12, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 13, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 14, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 15, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 16, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 17, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 18, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 19, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 20, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 21, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 22, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 23, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 24, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 25, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 26, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 27, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 28, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 29, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 30, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 31, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 32, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 33, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 34, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 35, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 36, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 37, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 38, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 39, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 40, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 41, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 42, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 43, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 44, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 45, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 46, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 47, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 48, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 49, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 50, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 51, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 52, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 53, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 54, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 55, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 56, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 57, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 58, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 59, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 60, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 61, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 62, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 63, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 64, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 65, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 66, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 67, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 68, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 69, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 70, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 71, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 72, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 73, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 74, A. Castro, Jr. and Frank Yeh (bye); 75, A. 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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FOYANG"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 8th Mar.
"YOHOW"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"HANYANG"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 11th Mar.
"SHENKING"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 11th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 13th Mar.
"YUNNAN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 13th Mar.
"SOOCHOW"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 14th Mar.
"SHENKING"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 14th Mar.
"HUPAI"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 21st Mar.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore	4 p.m. 8th Mar.
"SHENKING"	Singapore	7 a.m. 9th Mar.
"HANYANG"	Singapore	9 a.m. 9th Mar.
"YOHOW"	Singapore	9 a.m. 9th Mar.
"ANKING"	Singapore	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Singapore	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"YUNNAN"	Singapore	10 a.m. 10th Mar.
"SOOCHOW"	Singapore	10 a.m. 12th Mar.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	21st Mar.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	25th Mar.
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	25th Mar.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	17th Mar.
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	21st Mar.
"TAIPING"	Japan	23rd Mar.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SCHEDULED SAILINGS TO EUROPE VIA ADEN & PORT SAID		
"PELEUS"	Liverpool	7th Mar.
"MENTOR"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Mar.
"ALCINOUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	24th Mar.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & London	27th Mar.
"PATROCLES"	Liverpool & London	27th Mar.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Apr.

SCHEDULED SAILINGS FROM EUROPE

Sails	Arrives
"ANTIOCHUS"	14th Mar.
"PATROCLES"	14th Mar.
"ALCINOUS"	23rd Mar.
"G. LAOMEDON"	23rd Mar.
"ANCHISE"	8th Apr.
"PERSEUS"	13th Mar.
"ASTYANAX"	13th Mar.
"GAENEAS"	24th Apr.

Leaving Glasgow, before Liverpool, S. Landing Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.



DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"DONA AURORA"	17th Mar.
"DONA ALICIA"	4th Apr.

La Paz Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.R.
HK/Dubai/Singapore	7:30 a.m. Mon.	7:15 a.m. Tue.
HK/Dubai/Singapore	7:30 a.m. Thurs.	7:15 a.m. Fri.
HK/Dubai/Singapore	7:30 a.m. Sun.	7:15 a.m. Mon.
HK/Dubai/Singapore	7:30 a.m. Wed.	7:15 a.m. Thurs.
HK/Dubai/Singapore	7:30 a.m. Sat.	7:15 a.m. Sun.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice. For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to

CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 3033/1/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50, Connaught Rd. West. 25875/32144/24878



ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	8th Mar.
"BENLEDI"	11th Mar.
"BENVANNOCCH"	11th Mar.
"BENALDER"	23rd Mar.
"BENLAVERS"	1st Apr.
"BENCLEUCH"	6th Apr.
"BENARTY"	9th Apr.
"BENAVON"	10th Apr.

SAILINGS

FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	11th Mar.
"BENLEDI"	13th Mar.
"BENVANNOCCH"	21st Mar.
"BENALDER"	23rd Mar.
"BENLAVERS"	4th Apr.
"BENCLEUCH"	7th Apr.
"BENARTY"	12th Apr.

* Calls Manila, Tawau and Sandakan.
† Calls Manila, Cebu, Tawau and Sandakan.
All vessels accept cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
York Building. Agents Telephone: 34165.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy.

Subscription: 30 cents.

Postage: China and Macao \$2.00

per month, U.K., British Possessions

and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News contributions always welcome.

Editor, business communications

and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2641 (4 lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:

Salisbury Road.

Telephone: 32438.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00

for 1 DAY PREPAID

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10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages,

Personal \$5.00 per insertion

not exceeding 25 words, 25

cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS

10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee

of 50 cents is charged.

TUITION GIVEN

HALLROOM DANCING: "Beginner's

special course" Latin-American

dances, "tap dancing" Advanced

variations. Start immediately! Apply

to: Tony Wong, 69, Wongmichong

Road.

WANTED KNOWN

PLEASE SEND any article you can

spare or have no further use for,

to be included in the Annual Rum-

mage Sale to be held on behalf of

The Hongkong Society for the

Protection of Children. Address: S.P.C.

Main Office, First Floor, Land

Investment Company, Gloucester

Building, Please send something.

FOR SALE

HALF PRICE. A few remaining

Appointment and Desk Diaries and

Day Pads. South China Morning

Post, Ltd. Hong Kong and Kowloon.

CHIVALRY ANTIQUE SCRIPT. An

attractive catalogue of distinction

in boxes containing 25 fly sheets and

35 envelopes, or 70 single sheets and

35 envelopes. White or grey, \$2.00

per box. While envelopes and notepaper

also available boxed separately. On

sale at S. C. M. Post.

NOTICE

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-First Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Friday, 6th March, 1953, at Noon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1952, and the Auditors' Report thereon.
2. To sanction a Dividend in respect of the year 1952.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 21st February, 1953 to 6th March, 1953, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. B. S. THOMSON,
Secretary

Hongkong, 11th Feb., 1953.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

MME CHIANG TO VISIT CAPITAL

Washington, Mar. 5. A Chinese Embassy spokesman said today that Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Nationalist leader, is expected to visit Washington in a few days' time. She is at present in New York.

The spokesman was unable to say whether she will arrive on Sunday as reported in a local paper.—United Press.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hong Kong)

Notice to Shareholders

Ordinary Yearly Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Sixty-second Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Friday, the 27th day of March, 1953, at Noon, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1952, and the Auditors' Report thereon.
2. To sanction a Dividend in respect of the year 1952.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors.

Closing of Transfer Books

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed from the 14th March, 1953, to the 27th March, 1953, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. B. S. THOMSON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1953.

Tapestry Will Stay In France

London, Mar. 5.

Experts of the French Ministry of Fine Arts have advised against sending the priceless Bayeux tapestry to London for the Coronation because moving it would cause further deterioration.

Bayeux Town Council decided to lend the tapestry, depicting the Norman conquest of England in 1066, to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

It is believed to have been worked in 1068 by Queen Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror and has never left France.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholder

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixtieth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 4th Floor, P. & O. Building, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1953, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1952, and the Balance Sheet as at that date and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

The Register of Transfers of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 7th day of March to Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1953, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th Feb., 1953.

(More Notices on Page 9, Col. 5)

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	8th February	2nd March
"CARTHAGE"	8th February	2nd April
"CORFU"	1st April	4th May
"CANTON"	30th April	1st June

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

"CANTON"

"CARTHAGE"

"CORFU"

"CANTON"

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards from UK

"SUDAN"

"SINGAPORE"

Homewards

"SUDAN"

"SINGAPORE"

With liberty to call at Delawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANGOLA"

"SIRDHANA"

"SANGOLA"

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Now On Sale at S. C. M. Post, Ltd.
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
TEN CENTS EACH

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HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
TEN CENTS EACH

